REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

BOMBAY BRANCH

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,373.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes, will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,494 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Heasman, as above from Kurrachee on SATURDAY, the 18th December. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The ASSYRIA is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The Kurrachee Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 10th Dec., and on MONDAY, the 13th idem, with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th November 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S.S. CANARA, 1,032 Tons, 206 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 11th December 1875, at 4 P. M.

	Dec. 1875.		Dec. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	11	Leaves Colombo	20
,, Rutnagherry	12	,, Negapatam	23
,, Vingorla	12	,, Pondicherry	24
,, Carwar	13	,, Madras	26
,, Mangalore	14	,, Musulipatam	27
,, Cannanore	15	,, Coconada	28
,, Tellicherry	15	,, Vizagapatam	29
,, Calicut	16	,, Bimlipatam	29
,, Beypore	16	,, Gopalpore	30
,, Cochin	17	,, False Point	31
,, Alleppey	17	Arrives CALCUTTA	2
,, Tuticorin	19		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY next, the 10th December 1875, at 4 P.M.

	Dec. 1875.		Dec. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	10	Leaves BUSREH	29
,, Kurrachee	14	,, Mahomerah	29
,, Guader	16	,, Fao	29
,, Jask	18	,, Bushire	31
,, Bunder Abbas	19	,, Linga ......Jan. 1876.	5
,, Linga	21	,, Bunder Abbas	7
,, Bushire	23	,, Muscat	9
,, Fao	25	,, Kurrachee	14
,, Mahomerah	25	Arrives BOMBAY	17
Arrives BUSREH	26		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th December 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander W. Crowden, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 13th December 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	38	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Including Wine. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL, TO SAIL WEDNESDAY, 15TH DECEMBER.

THE powerful Steamer INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 500 H. P., J. Harris, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL from BOMBAY via Suez Canal on WEDNESDAY, 15th December. This steamer has superior first class accommodation fitted with every comfort and convenience. The saloon is large and well ventilated and the Punkahs are worked by steam.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st December 187 .

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Dec.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1834	250	13th—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	R. T. Dundas	2983	500	20th—Southampton.
BANGALORE	T. Alderton	2068	500	27th—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th December 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 14th Dec. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S S KASHGAR, 2,621 Tons, and 450 H.P., Capt. E. J. Baker, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 11th December 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th December 1875.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 11th Dec., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam-ship MONGOLIA, 2,833 Tons, and 530 H.P., Captain A. Coleman, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 6th Dec. 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow. Saturday.	Liverpool. Saturday.	Bombay. Wednesday.
INDIA	2290	500	23rd Oct.	30th Oct.	15th Dec.
MACEDONIA	2273	486	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	5th Jan.

To be followed by regular sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	,, 300	,, 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th October 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per S.S. TARTAR are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th December 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship SUSAN E. VOOKIS, Captain H. W. Fulford, arrived from BOSTON, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS AT ONCE to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense of the concerned.

DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by BILLS of LADING, to be first forwarded for our inspection and countersignature.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.,
Agents of the Ship Susan E. Vookis.

Bombay, 4th December 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome English walnutwood, mahogany, and richly carved blackwood household furniture, splendid pier glasses with console tables, Tucker's 2, 4, 6 and 8 light argand chandeliers, wall girandoles, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, plated, glass, and porcelainware, first class carriages, horses, &c., at Victoria Road, Byculla.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Hoossen Afundee, Esquire, Turkish Consul, leaving Bombay.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of handsome French polished household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, a black Australian horse, gelding, good charger, goes in harness, carries a lady, 15-2½, stands fire, ridden at camp of exercise; a grey Arab horse, charger, constantly ridden by a lady, 14-1½, stands fire; 2 Guzerat buffaloes, one recently calved, gives from 8 to 10 seers milk per day, a double pole tent with routy, &c., at H. M.'s House of Correction, Byculla.

On FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the above mentioned place, the handsome household furniture, horses, &c., the property of Major Prendergast Walsh proceeded to Europe, the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best platedware, such as hotwater and vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle and liqueur frames, ice pitcher, waiter, butter pot, a set of best electroplated king's pattern spoons and forks, table and piano candlesticks, &c., handsome fresh polished household furniture, such as a set of dining table in five pieces, travelling side board, dining room chairs, full backed conversation sofas, centre ottoman, whatnots, teapoys, chiffoniers, Ahmedabad carpets and rug, handsome English brass four posted bedstead, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, dispense articles, cooking utensils, superior sherry, &c.

At 2 P. M.

A black Australian gelding, good charger, goes in harness, carries a lady, 15-2½, stands fire, ridden at camp of exercise.

A grey Arab horse, charger, constantly ridden by a lady 14-1½, stands fire.

2 Guzerat buffaloes, one recently calved gives about 8 to 10 seers milk per day.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, made to order, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, a first class full toned semi-grand piano, by "Broadwood and Sons," rich Brussel's carpets, handsome China gilt jars, vases and table ornaments, a first class English built open carriage by Ness Brothers, in excellent order, a pair of bay Australian carriage horses, over 15 hands, sets of best English brass mounted carriage harness, gas fittings, choice plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriage, horses, &c., the property of Henry Gamble, Esq., Official Assignee.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 5 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and richly open carved household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., at the bungalow lately occupied by the late Dr. Ward, Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of Honorable Mr. A. M. Rogers, changing residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of the valuable landed property known as the Apollo House, situated at the junction of Apollo and Marine Streets within the Fort of Bombay. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of December 1875, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land with the two storied house standing thereon, suitable for offices or shops, situated at the junction of Apollo and Marine Streets, within the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 980 and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Nos 12 and 13, and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 29 and bounded on the North side by a warehouse and offices on the South side by the junction of Apollo and Marine streets, on the east side by Marine street and on the west side by Apollo Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for inspection of title deeds of the property apply to Messrs Rimington, Hore and Langley, Solicitors, Apollo Street or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

This day, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the following varieties, viz :—

An invoice of samples of sundry articles, such as ladies' companions, travelling patent and fancy ornamental inkstands, lucifer and cigar cases, table cigar holders, cigar pipes, combs of sizes, coral necklaces, coral studs, brooches and earrings, mother o'pearl studs, wax dolls, candlesticks, almond paste perfumes, watch stands, photographic frames and looking glasses, crystal and ruby glass liqueur sets, flower vases, &c, &c.

An invoice of beautiful artificial bonnet flowers and leaves suitable for ladies, and Christmas presents.

1 Case of coat, hair, furniture and carpet brushes in variety.

1 Case of brass and glass imitation birds on bellows.

On account and at the risk of whom it may concern :—

1 Case of false jewellery consisting of nice watch guards and neck chain.

R B—8572/89. 19 kegs of fine blue tacks size ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, 1, 1¼ and 1½ inches.

K S—233. 1 cask containing brass corks, tin saucepans, card of to ls.

M & Co., 23½/2. 2 Cases containing brass pegs, dog collars, front chains, picture nails, corkscrews, door hooks and nobs, and brass hinges, champagne and cutting nippers, snuff boxes, garden scissors, and choppers, wooden planes, screw augers, wood braces, halter chains and many other carpenter tools, &c., &c.

To close an account.

10 Cases of best Marsala wines.

On account and at the risk of first purchaser, Eprahim Budroodeen.

G W M 1011/13, 3 cases white foolscap papers marked 13 lbs.

On account and at the risk of first purchaser Narayen Sivejee—G W M—1000/10, 7 cases white foolscap papers marked 11 lbs.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, Dec. 8, 1875.

SALE BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.,

MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their rooms, Military Square, No. 1, Fort.

3 cases black woollen cloth, 2 cases glassware, 3 cases chimneys, 5 cases coloured papers, and 2 cases port wine, &c.

1 case toy watches.

On account of whom it may concern :—

5 kegs of 1 cwt. each, 2 inches wire nails.
4 ,, ,, 1¾ ,, do.
6 ,, ,, 1½ ,, do.
10 ,, ,, 1¼ ,, do.

5 bales printing paper, 40 by 27—40 lbs., and each bale of 10 Reams.

By order of the mortgagee Messrs. Marvadi Narayen Tulla & Co., on account and at the risk of Seiad Goolamally Abba Saliff, the mortgagor :—

2 bales yellow and red twist.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE MAZAGON LAND COMPANY, LIMITED, AND MAZAGON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, at the Share Bazaar, by order of Mr. Cooverjee Liladhur and on account and at the risk of Mr. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy :—

65 Shares in the Mazagon Land Company, Limited.

65 Shares in the Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF DAMAGED COCHINEAL.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the underwriters.

V T—1/3—3 cases damaged cochineal.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, star cut glassware, best plated and porcelain ware, &c., at No. 10, Strangers' Lines, Esplanade, near the Bandstand.

On SATURDAY next, the 11th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 10, Strangers' Lines, Esplanade the handsome household furniture of a Gentleman, comprising rich star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best electroplated spoons and forks, ice pitcher, hotwater curry dishes, cruetstand, egg, pickle and liquor frames, tea and coffee services, oblong and round waiters, biscuit box, beer mug, toast rack, knife rests, pickle forks, table and chamber candlesticks, reading lamp, best steel ivory handled table cutlery and handsomely carved and French polished blackwood furniture, such as sofa and reclining couches, drawing room, dining, pier, washhand and dressing tables, drawing room, easy, arm and without arm chairs, single and double screens, sideboard, whatnots, clothes press, teapoys, velvet and Cambay carpets, one and two light hanging argand lustres, flower vases, table ornaments, dispense and bathroom furniture, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 11th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction, on the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder.

A quantity of mill-sawn timber of various sizes in well assorted lots suitable for many varieties of work, and in lots to suit the requirements of small as well as large purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, rich star cut thin stem glassware, best electro plated and porcelain wares, 1, 2 and 4 light hanging argand lamps, rich Brussels and velvet pile carpets, &c., &c., at No. 132, Malabar Hill, opposite the Bungalow of Kessowjee Naik, Esq.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, at No. 132, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., of a gentleman who has left Bombay. Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 8TH DECEMBER.

THE NATUK OOTEJUK MUNDLEE ;

Or Society for the improvement and encouragement of the Native Drama.

President :—SIR MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHAI, Kt, C. S. I.
Hon. Secretary :—KARKHOSRO NOWROJI KABRAJI, Esq.
A Managing Committee of Influential Gentlemen.

A Representation in Guzerati of
THE ANCIENT AND WELL-KNOWN HINDU DRAMA,
HARISCHANDRA,
DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

FANCY WOOL SHAWLS.

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yards square, Light Drab Ground, with Narrow Dark Drab Stripes, Rs. 30.

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yds. square, White, very Soft, Rs. 30.

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yds. square, Drab and Brown, Rs. 30.

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yds square, White and Dark Grey, ½ inch Stripe, Rs. 30.

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yds. square, Light and Dark Brown Stripe, Rs. 30.

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yds square, Light Grey and White, ½ inch Stripe, Rs. 30

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yds. square, Light Grey and White Stripe, Rs. 30.

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yds. square, Black and Grey, 1 inch Stripe, Rs. 30.

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yds square, Dark and Grey, 1 inch Stripe, Rs. 30.

PLAID SHAWL, "ROYAL STUART," Rs. 22-8.

PLAID SHAWL, "VICTORIA," Rs. 22-8.

PLAID SHAWL, "Rob Roy," 2 inch Plaid, Rs. 22-8.

PLAID SHAWL, "Rob Roy," ½ inch Plaid.

SHEPHERD'S CHECK, 2 inch Check, Rs. 25.

SHEPHERD'S CHECK, 3½ inch Check, Rs. 30.

SHEPHERD'S CHECK, 2 inch Check, Rs. 30.

PLAID SHAWL, "GORDON," Rs. 40.

PLAID SHAWL, "42nd," Rs. 22-8.

PLAID SHAWL, "Sutherland," Rs. 22-8.

ALSO VARIOUS FANCY PLAID SHAWLS, Rs. 22-8.

ROMAN STRIPED SHAWLS, a pretty assortment, Rs. 15.

KNITTED WOOL COLOURED STRIPED SHAWLS, Rs. 5.

COLOURED STRIPED SHAWLS, Rs. 15.

COLOURED STRIPED SILK SHAWLS, Rs. 10-8.

PLAIN COLOURED SILK SHAWLS, Rs. 15.

WOOL CLOUDS.

PLAIN WHITE WOOL CLOUDS, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 5 8.

RED AND GREY WOOL CLOUDS, Rs. 3-8.

BLUE AND GREY WOOL CLOUDS, Rs. 3 8.

PLAIN SCARLET WOOL CLOUDS, Rs. 4.

PLAIN BLACK WOOL CLOUDS Rs. 4.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, AND 22 & 23
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

GRAND PROMENADE
CONCERT
BY THE
CARANDINI
OPERATIC AND BALLAD COMPANY
AND THE SPLENDID
BAND OF THE 1st BATTALION
2ND QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT,
Under the direction of Mr. J. GREADY,
By the kind permission of MAJOR HIRSEY and OFFICERS,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 9TH, AT 9 O'CLOCK.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.
RESERVED CHAIRS, RS. 2.

Tickets obtained and seats secured at S. ROSE & Co., where a Plan of the Hall can be seen.

The LAST PROMENADE CONCERT will take place on FRIDAY Afternoon, Dec. 10th, at 5-30 p.m.

SHIP RAJPOOT, Captain Andrew, from LONDON.—This Ship having this day been reported at the Customs, CONSIGNEES are requested to PASS ENTRIES, present BILLS of LADING and PAY FREIGHT at the Offices of the Undersigned, without whose endorsement no Goods will be delivered. Failing BOATS being SENT alongside for CARGO on its being ready for delivery, it will be landed at the risk and expense of the respective Consignees. No responsibility for the condition of Packages will be acknowledged after they leave the ship's side.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents, Ship Rajpoot.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate that they only sell the above preparation for CASH.

Per Case, 10s. 6d. at 1s. 9d. per Rupee=Rs. 6.

The Trade supplied at discount.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

ENTOMOLOGY.

BUTTERFLY NETS, FORCEPS,
INSECT BOXES, CAMPHOR DRYING BOTTLES
PINS, CORK SHEETING, CHLOROFORM,
DISSECTING INSTRUMENTS.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES.

EYE GLASSES.
COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS,
Set in Frames of
Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, Gold,
Nickel-plated Steel, Gilt Sterling Silver,
Tortoise-shell.
Assorted for every Degree of Short or Long
Sight, and Guaranteed of first quality.
EVERY ASSISTANCE AND INFORMATION
SUPPLIED.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

POLO PONY FOR SALE, Height 12-2, Winner of Prize at Poona Show. Price Rs. 100. Apply at SCOTT & Co.'s, Girgaum.

CHRISTMAS CAKES.—Orders are BEING REGISTERED for HIGHLY ORNAMENTED CAKES. Specimen on view. PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo Street.

SHERRY, to close an account—A few dozens of LINDSAY'S well known SHERRY at Rs. 20 per dozen. HENRY DODS and Co.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW WANTED for a few Months. Address "CATHAY," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BON BON COSAQUES.—The FINEST SELECTION ever seen in Bombay. CHRISTMAS TREE Ornaments, &c., PEARSE'S Apollo Street, Fort.

CUMBALLA HILL—TO LET, FURNISHED, the HOUSE in the occupation of Mr. BROMLEY. Apply at Mr. BROMLEY'S Office, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, a SEMI-GRAND PIANO by Broadwood, the property of Major P. WALSH, gone to England. Apply to Mr. C. MAPP, House of Correction.

BASS'S BEER, QUARTS and PINTS, Bottled by Pury, just landed ex J. C. Stevenson. Apply to R. L. SOUTHERN & Co., No. 6, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

IN CHANCERY.—RE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EIGHTH and FINAL DIVIDEND at the rate of 1½d. per lb. will be paid on and after the 10th instant. IMMEDIATE APPLICATION should be made as the Liquidation will be CLOSED on the 31st December.

L. FLETCHER,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

Rampart Row, 2nd December 1875.

THE "GLOBE EXPRESS"—SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.—Prepaid packages forwarded through this Agency are conveyed from the port of BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL by fast Steamers at the low rate of SIX ANNAS PER LB. or RUPEES TWO PER CUBIC FOOT. (Jewellery, Watches, and other valuables excepted.) Large shipments charged at cargo rates. For further particulars apply to

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.,
Bombay Agents.

NOTICE.—EXTRA and SPECIAL TRIPS will be made by the FERRY STEAMERS between BOMBAY, ALIBAG and REWADUNDA, during the DUTTA JAYANTEE FAIR, which takes place on SUNDAY, the 12th instant.

Leaving Carnac Bunder on Saturday, the 11th instant at 5 P.M.
,, Rewadunda ,, on Sunday, the 12th ,, at 6 A.M.
,, Carnac ,, on Sunday, the 12th ,, at 2 P.M.
,, Rewadunda ,, on Monday, the 13th ,, at 4 A.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 4th December 1875.

SASSOON DOCK.—NOTICE.—CONVEYANCE of COTTON and OTHER MERCHANDISE BY RAIL DIRECT TO THE SASSOON DOCK, COLABA.—Notice is hereby given that by an arrangement entered into with the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Companies, Cotton and other Merchandise from Up-Country can be forwarded from any station on either Line of Railway DIRECT to the SASSOON DOCK SIDINGS, thereby saving the trouble, and risks of cartage, and economizing the cost of conveyance.

The unloading and storage of Cotton and other Goods in the Dock are undertaken at very low rates.

Merchants and Agents are particularly requested to give definite instructions, on the consignment note, to the Railway Authorities in all cases where they require their Goods conveyed direct to the Sassoon Dock.

Ground for the storage of Cotton, &c, may be had upon very advantageous terms on application to the Undersigned.

ROBERT SHACKELL,
Superintendent.

Sassoon Dock, Colaba, 4th December 1875.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th proximo at 3 P.M., to adopt the following Resolution :—

That Clause 50 of the Articles of the Company be amended by striking out from the same the words, "not being more than twelve calendar months after the registration of the Company," and substituting in their place the words "not later than the 30th April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1875.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE at COST PRICES.—

Fine Cream Laid Demy ...... 18 by 23.
Fine Blue Laid Demy ...... 18 by 23.

Apply to Messrs. BHICOO SAZBA & Co., 23, Apollo Street.

Just Published. Price—One Rupee.

THE THEORY OF RELEVANCY for the purpose of Judicial Evidence ; by G. C. Whitworth, C.S.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

HAMILTON & Co.,

JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,
RAMPART ROW.

CHRISTENING, WEDDING and BIRTH DAY PRESENTS :—

SETS of SILVER MUG, KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, in case Rs. 50 to 140.
CORAL and BELLS, Rs. 14 to 28.
SETS of SILVER KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, Rs. 25 to 70.
Do. SILVER GILT, Rs. 60 to 80.
SETS of FORK, SPOON and RING, Rs. 50 to 80.
PAP BOWL and SPOON, in case, Rs. 110 to 150.
CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS, Rs. 30, 35, 42, 44, 48, 50, and 60.
SETS of 6 NAPKIN RINGS.
SETS of MUFFINEERS.
SILVER INKSTANDS.
SILVER MUSTARD POTS.
SILVER FISH COVERS.
SILVER AUGDANS.
SILVER TUMBLERS.
SILVER SALVERS.
SILVER EPERGNES.
SILVER BOUQUET HOLDERS.
SILVER CARD CASES.
SILVER CIGAR CASES.
SILVER SNUFF BOXES.

SILVER TROWELS for laying Foundation Stones, with Silver and Ivory Handles, patterns in great variety.

HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY & SIMLA.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

THIS Department is under the Superintendence of a FIRST CLASS CUTTER just arrived from one of the BEST LONDON HOUSES ; we can guarantee a perfect fitting Shirt.

Sample Shirt made to measure in 12 hours.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns with Collars attached, cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear ..each	6 8	The above, with Extra Superfine Long Cloth........ Long Cloth, made as above, Cambric Front and Cuffs ....each	3 12
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk ....each	6 8	Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, Hem-Stitched and embroidered................each	7 8 to 9 8
Badham's best French Cambric with Collars attached, all the latest Patterns, warranted fast colour..each	5 0	Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain colours or Fancy Stripes............each	9 0
Badham's English printed Cambric with Collars attached, the latest Designs....................each	4 0	Wove, or Printed Flannels, plain Colours and Neat Fancy Stripes, very soft, thoroughly Shrunk..each	8 8
Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts ....each	5 0	Spun Silk, a Delightful Material, plain Colours or Neat Fancy Stripes ....each	11 0

Our new ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and PATTERNS, with instructions for Self-measurement, FREE on Application.

A Large Stock of ready made Shirts always on Hand ready for immediate use.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

RUGS ! MAUDS ! BLANKETS !

Suitable for Dak, Rail, or General use.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Neat and Bright Coloured Blanket Rugs	15 0	17 0
Extra Large Do. Do. Do.	18 0	20 0
The "Austrian," Light, Soft, and Brilliant in Colour	22 0	25 0
The "Sandringham," very Soft, Light, and Handsome	35 0	40 0

REAL SCOTCH MAUDS.

Very Neat Mixtures, Full Size...	24 0	27 0
Extra Fine, Soft, and very Durable	26 0	30 0
Clan Tartans, the Best Made ...	35 0	40 0

REAL WITNEY BLANKETS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Very Fine White, Large Size	per pair	22 0	25 0
Extra Do. Do. Full Size	,,	33 0	37 0
Do. Do. Scarlet Do.	,,	30 0	34 0

PILLOWS.

Cotton Pillows, very Durable	2 0	2 8
English Horse-hair Do.	7 8	8 8
Do. Best Feather, thoroughly Cleaned	7 8	8 8
The Patent Rug Strap...	2 4	2 8
Do. Do. Extra Long	2 12	3 0

ASQUITH & COMPANY.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
23 AND 24, APPOLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHERS, have the pleasure to announce that they have completed a beautiful Series of Views of WAI and MAHABLESHWUR.

10, Rampart Row, Bombay, 30th November 1875.

WALKER & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED a FRESH ASSORTMENT of FANCY GOODS consisting of GLASSWARE, JEWELLERY, WATCHES, PLATED-WARE, PICTURES, TOYS, &c., suitable for

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

Under instructions from the LONDON HOUSE, these goods will be sold at COST PRICES, as the Establishment will be CLOSED on January 31st next.

WALKER & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, ADJOINING WAVERLEY HOTEL.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, WORKED BY HAND OR FOOT.

BRANCH DEPOT, BOMBAY,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, NEAR BOLTON & Co.
where Letters may be addressed.
AGENCY IN POONA :
A. D. EZEKIEL,
THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT, CALCUTTA : 33, 34, 35 CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a choice and fashionable consignment of Millinery, &c. for the SEASON, consisting of "Bonnets and Hats," trimmed and untrimmed ; "Dresses" in all the new materials, Silks, Satins, Velvets, "Ribbons," "Feathers," "Flowers," &c.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, also "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves or Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

"WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION."

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
NO. 7 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

THORPE & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A VERY CHOICE SELECTION
OF
NEW GOODS
FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

THORPE & CO.,
NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MASONIC CLOTHIERS, &c.,
BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S, M.R.A.S. Price per Copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs, and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co. have received a large consignment of well selected Fancy Goods such as Chandeliers, Glassware, Crockery, 4 in-hand Harness several sets of double and single Harnesses, Saddles, Bridles, &c., &c.

Also handsome Cute work Tea Services.

All information regarding buying and selling can be obtained from

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
No. 5, Hummum Street.

J. NEUBURG.

FRESH IMPORTATION
OF
WINES.

STILL HOCK.

RIESLING No. 1	per doz.	Quarts	Rs. 13	0
BODENHEIMER	,, ,,	Quarts	,, 15	0
Do.	,, ,,	Pints	,, 8	8
GEISENHEIMER	,, ,,	Pints	,, 9	0
NIERSTEINER	,, ,,	Quarts	,, 20	8
Do.	,, ,,	Pints	,, 11	0
RUDESHEIMER	,, ,,	Quarts	,, 22	0
Do.	,, ,,	Pints	,, 12	0
MARCOBRUNNER	,, ,,	Quarts	,, 26	0
Do.	,, ,,	Pints	,, 14	0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	,, ,,	Quarts	,, 28	0
Do.	,, ,,	Pints	,, 15	0
HOCHHEIMER	,, ,,	Quarts	,, 32	0
Do.	,, ,,	Pints	,, 17	0

5 per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozen Quarts.

For consumption in Hot Climates no Wines can surpass and very few can equal

GERMAN WINES.

SHERRIES.

FROM BUTLER AND SONS,
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

GREEN SEAL, Pale, Dry, Superior	per doz.	Rs. 25
RED SEAL, Rich Brown	,,	,, 27
YELLOW SEAL, Pale, very Dry, Extra Fine	,,	,, 30

5 per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens.

PORT WINE.

OLD, FULL BODIED	per doz.	Rs. 25 0

SPARKLING WINES.

SPARKLING MOSELLE	per doz.	Quarts	Rs. 30	0
Do. do.	,,	Pints	,, 16	0
Do. do. Nonpareil		Quarts	,, 38	0
Do. do.	,,	Pints	,, 20	0
CHAMPAGNE, Dry, Ewald & Co.'s	,,	Quarts	,, 34	0
Do. do.	,,	Pints	,, 18	0

5 per cent. Discount on taking 5 dozen Quarts.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

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White Conquest; by W. Hepworth Dixon, 2 vols	18 12
Celebrities I have Known, with Episodes, Political, Social, Sporting and Theatrical; by Lord William Pitt Lennox, 2 Vols	18 12
Memoirs of the Sanson Family, 1688 to 1847—*seven Generations of Executioners*, 2 Vols	11 4
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English Painters of the Georgian Era—Hogarth to Turner, 48 Photographs of Celebrated Pictures	12 0
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Davidson's Amateur House Carpenter, a Guide in Building, Making and Repairing	6 12
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Miller's Romance of Astronomy, *new edition*	3 0
Jane Eyre, *new Library edition*	3 4
Official History of Franco-German War, Section 7	3 12
Instructions for Auxiliary Cavalry	1 8
Æsop's Fables, illustrated	3 0
Burton's Gorilla Land, 2 Vols	17 8
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Hartley's Air and its Relations to Life	3 12
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Saved from the Sea; by W. H. G. Kingstone	3 4
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Ballantyne's Rivers of Ice	3 4
Lommel's Nature of Light and Physical Optics	3 4
Out of the Mouth of the Lion, or the Church in the Catacombs	2 4
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Life of Saint Teresa	5 8
Dana's Corals and Coral Islands	5 8
Whitney's Life and Growth of Language	3 4
Sherring on Protestant Missions in India	10 4
Gordon's Elementary Treatise on Heat	2 4
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Lunn's Philosophy of Voice in Speech and Song	1 8
Yule's Book of Sir Marco Polo, new edn., 2 vols	40 0
Memoirs of Sir Roderick Murchison, 2 vols	18 12
Dasent's Tales from the Field	5 4
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Holland's Papers on Science	8 12
Jacox's Scripture Proverbs, Illustrated, Annotated, and Applied	6 12
Percy's Metallurgy—Fuel, &c., 120 *plates*	18 12

THACKER, VINING & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 7TH DEC. 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed as it opened—quiet—at unchanged prices, sales 12,000 bales, and this morning's report comes quiet but steady, probable sales 10,000, actual imports 22,000 bales.

From New York yesterday's telegram quotes Mid-Uplands still at 13⅜ cents; futures 1-16 cents per lb. higher. Gold is unaltered, but Exchange on London has advanced from dollars 4·83½ to dollars 4·84½ per £ sterling. The receipts of Cotton at the American ports to date are as follows:—

	1875	1874	1873
Two days' Receipts	33,000	41,000	42,000
Three do do	65,000	73,000	68,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sep.	1,659,000	1,518,000	1,234,000

In the London General Produce Market yesterday there was no change of any kind.

Consols this morning are quoted at 93⅞; French Rentes at 104½. We have had another comparatively quiet day in business here, with few transactions of any importance to notice. The lateness of the Cotton crop keeps exports very backward, and but for the revival in Seeds, the season so far would have been singularly devoid of animation.

No change has been made in the Bank of Bombay's rates of interest and discount at to-day's Board meeting, but it was scarcely expected that there would be, and the easy state of the market is therefore undisturbed.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened weak but with the leading Bank out as a seller during the forenoon at 1s. 9 15/16d. for 6 months' sight rates for a time were the same as quoted at the close yesterday. In the afternoon, however, the supporting influence having been withdrawn, a decline of quite 1/16 was established. Transactions have been almost entirely confined to Bank paper of which about 4 lacs are reported to have been placed. Of private bills there has been next to nothing offering and rates are therefore to some extent nominal and probably better could be done than our figures.

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 9⅜d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 9⅞	"
Credits	6 "	1s. 9⅞ to 15-16d.	"
Documents	6 "	1s. 9 15-16 to 10d.	"

On Calcutta no business has transpired. An impression prevails that the Accountant General will come into the market as a seller of demand again, and this adds to the already weak feeling. We quote on demand nominally at ⅛ per cent. discount but at this rate there are sellers and no buyers; 60 days' sight may still be called ⅝ per cent. discount.

For GOVERNMENT PAPER the enquiry is decidedly more active and a considerable business has been done in Fours at Rs. 101⅞, at which there are still buyers. Fours-and-a-half we call Rs. 102⅝ to ⅞; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 107¼ to ⅜.

The SHARE MARKET has relapsed into a state of dulness again and the few transactions reported have been at lower prices. Bank of Bombays have declined ¼ per cent., Berar Press Rs. 5, Colaba Land Rs. 5, Alexandra Spinning Rs. 50, Bombay United Rs. 10, Dhurrumseys Rs. 20, Flemings Rs. 15, Great Easterns Rs 15, Jewraz Balloo Rs. 10, Manockjee Petit Rs. 5, Goculdass Morarjee Rs. 5, and Oriental Spinning Rs. 10 per share.

In COTTON the transactions at Colaba this morning were most insignificant, an extremely quiet feeling being observable. Dealers still ask former rates although probably a decline of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy would lead to business, but even on this basis Liverpool quotations are under ours. In Julgaum and Khamgaum a small daily business is now reported, but it is as yet confined to sample parcels, and it does not look as if we were to see much activity now until after the turn of the year. In the meantime the depression at home and the absence of forward contracts with natives here look like the season opening on a much safer basis for shippers than for some years back.

In FREIGHTS there has been a good deal done to-day at unaltered rates. For Liverpool £2 to £2-1-3 are the quotations by Canal steamers and the Zampa has been fixed for a full cargo at the latter figure. Forward engagements for the Mediterranean ports are still being made on the basis of £210 for Trieste and Venice, but there is nothing doing for the U. K. No sailing ship has yet been fixed for Liverpool, but the Lallah has been taken up for Hull at £2-2-6 with concessions.

PIECE GOODS are virtually unaltered. A moderate business has been doing in standard goods from first hands at about previous figures, but the feeling is not so strong as it was.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
300,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	92
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	677½
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,180
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	270
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	260
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	190
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	107
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	493½

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,475
200	2,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	700
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200000		Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co.	3,100
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	705
156	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)	545
1,000	350	all	42 ps	Indian Press Co.	260
400	250	all	6¼ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	75
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co.	825 xd
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	50
500	1,880	all	700 ps	Colaba Press Co.	3,600 xd
500	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P & G. Co.	110
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,100
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	2,000
800	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	355
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	400
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	425
3,125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	385
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,250
120		1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	650
300	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	550
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	400
300	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,000
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	600nl
650	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	800

*Per share, for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218·3·0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	254
...	£20	103·14·6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	65·7·8	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21·13·1	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196·5·15	do.	Do. New Shares	220

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,105
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	85
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p.a.	Mazagon Land	600
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	205

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,150
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,500
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,40
900	1,000	all	70*	Bombay United	1,090
400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	180
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	725
2,500	2,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	900
1,500	1,250	all	60p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	890
1,400	1,000	all	80ps*	Great Eastern	1,015
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,000
750	1,000	all	65p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	990
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	780
500	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	900
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	925
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,110
1,050	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,120
4,000	625	all	40ps*	Oriental	685
600	1,350	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	625
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	875
500	1,000	250	125ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,660
1,000	50	all	4½pct	Bombay Gas Company	57
600	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	650
600	500	300	30ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	170
2,150	20	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld	80
1,000	5	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co	23
1,990	50	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co.	395
...	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	35

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date L'dation.		
...	95	119½	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

BOMBAY, 6TH DECEMBER, 1875.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·868
Temperature of the Air	76·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·2
Dew Point	60·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·584
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8)	4·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	81·4
Minimum do. do	70·1
General Direction of wind	N, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	36·7

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP ASIANA, 1,191 tons, Captain W. Passmore, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE BARQUE FORTUNA, 374 tons, Captain T E Angel, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo, and sixteen deck passengers.

THE BARQUE ELLEN ISABELLA, 663 tons, Captain P. Dupuys, which arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Mauritius (October 30th), brought a cargo of 12,799 bags sugar, and five deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP RAJPOOT, 1,244 tons Captain J. R. Andrews, which arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from London (August 6th), brought the following cargo:—542 boxes candles, 2,650 boxes brandy, 219 packages cotton piece goods, 144 packages wine and spirit, 210 packages glassware, 2,811 bundles steel iron, 58 packages tumblers, 96 packages colour, 380 packages colour, 20 casks blacking, 48 packages provision, 10 cases codliver oil, 14 cases scents, 500 casks cement, 50 boxes tinplates, 100 kegs nails, 2,300 bundles iron hoops, 940 cases matches, 239 packages beer, 13 cases glass, 236 packages paper, 5 casks port wine, 112 bundles and 14,334 bars iron, 550 barrels alum, 220 cases gunpowder, 2,388 boards, 255 cases window glasses, 63 packages earthenware, 55 packages hardware, 25 cases soap, 5 kegs red lead, 275 casks coal pitch, 150 casks coal tar, 564 casks oil, 25 drums turpentine, and many other packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
7	Zante (s)	Fox	Liverpool, Nov 5.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
7	Teherkask (s)	Bravacish	Jeddah & Marseilles.
	Eurydice	Edward	Calcutta.
	Asiana	Passmore	Calcutta.

The barque Fortuna, Augles, to Mauritius, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Canara, to Coast and Calcutta
Steamer Coconada, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Lala, to Hull.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zampa s, 210 barrels alum, Ootumchund Moocunchund.

FROM LONDON.

Agra s, 145 kegs lead ore, Tezpal Cama.
Parsee s, 20 casks soft soap, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co.
Antrim, 7 bales paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
Zampa s, 300 bundles hoop iron, and 5 cases iron pins and plates, Ralli Brothers.
Tythonus, 2,08 bars iron, Lookmanjee Ebramjee
Strathclyde s, 9 bales printing paper, B W Pathuck and Co; 10 cases colour, Tezpal Cama.
India s, 50 kegs lead ore, Ruttonjee Jeraz.
Khedive s, 15 cases hock and 20 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Peshawar s, 6 cases rum and 5 cases champagne, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Pembrokeshire, 25 cases brandy, Vinay and Co.
Walmer Castle, 200 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM VENICE.

Mongolia s, 3 cases thread, H Clason and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Mongolia s, 2 cases saffron, L Narsen and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s, 22 cases claret, 4 cases champagne, and 4 cases brandy, Roger and &c.

FROM SUEZ.

Hindustani s, 25 cases gin, B P Resowalla and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

India s, 48 bales hemp, 5 bales rags and 400 bags gall, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 1,600 bags wheat, Knoop and C; 933 bags rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 32 bales wool, Jewraj Damjee; 22 bales wool, Moty Jetha; 25 bales wool, Damjee Govindjee; 17 bales wool, Sullybhoy Momed Hoosen; 43 bales wool, Rahimnbhoy Russoolbhoy; 20 bales wool, Damoder Heerjee; 1,600 bags wheat and 98 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 42 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 15 bales wool, Goverdhun Lilladhur; 50 bales cotton, Lallchund Ramdyall; 27 bales cotton, Amerchund Cullianjee; 100 bales cotton, Jaivaz Macoojee; 20 bales cotton, Cursondass Nensey; 90 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 12 bales cotton, Chirnadass Mahadewdass; 225 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 38 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 50 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 46 bales cotton, Cullianjee Pitamber and Co; 50 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 200 bags myrabollams, Runchordass Toolsidass; 150 bags gall, Nuthoo Soonderjee.
Tartar s, 350 wts horns, Hasum Noormahamed.
Stelvio s, 1,600 bags wheat and 1,067 bags linseed, Finlay Scott and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Tartar s, 2,000 bags wheat, 2,500 bags rapeseed, and 625 bags nigerseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Calcutta, 3,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Juno s, 1 box shawls, J Neuberg; 184 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 30 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co; 200 bales cotton, Valkart Brothers.
Geelong s, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Geelong s, 100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Geelong s, 46 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Geelong s, 208 bags teelseed, Ewart Latham and Co; 200 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co; 100 bales cotton, 50 bales hemp and 500 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Juno s, 10 pots rosa oil, Cayemally Tyebally.
Geelong, 50 bags pepper and 84 packages sundries, M M Mirree.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s, 9 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias; 40 bales cotton, Moladina Maman; 27 bales cotton, Amichund Pitamber; 105 bales cotton, N J Abraham; 50 bales cotton, Ebram Noordin and Co; 70 bales cotton. Goolamhusson Johnmahamed; 1 pot rosa oil, Cayemally Tyebally; 17 cases sharkfins, Rusubally Allyraza.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—DECEMBER 3.

Bedford, Major, Bombay R E, on leave, from Kirkee.

DECEMBER 5.

Mennie, Surg Major, Bombay Staff Surgeon Poona, from Poona.

DECEMBER 6.

Knox, Lieut, Bengal 3rd Cavalry H C, on leave from Arungbad.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 4.

Holland, Lieut, Bombay R A, to join, to Bangalore.

DECEMBER 7.

Crowe, Lieut Col, Bombay R A, on duty, to Kirkee.
Keith, Captain, Bombay R A, to join, to Nowgong.
Nash, Captain, Bengal R A, to join, to Meean Meer.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, December 4.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Maj T Lowndes, Dist Supt of Police 2nd grade (seconded) in British Burmah, to be Dist Supt of Police 1st grade (seconded) with effect from the 28th May last, vice C. I T C Hamilton, deceased.

Lt-Col W G Grove, Dist Supt 2nd grade, to be Dist Supt 1st grade, vice Maj Lowndes, seconded.

Capt R F Litchfield, Dist Supt 3rd grade, to be Dist Supt 2nd grade, vice Lt Col Grove.

Mr W H Pattison, Dist Supt 4th grade, to be Dist Supt 3rd grade, vice Capt Litchfield.

Mr T D Jameson, Dist Supt 5th grade, to be Dist Supt 4th grade, vice Mr Pattison.

Mr J W Olive, Asst Dist Supt, to be Dist Supt 5th grade, vice Mr Jameson.

Mr W A Banbury, to be Asst Dist Supdt, vice Mr Olive.

Mr W J Porter, Asst Dist Supdt of Police in British Burmah, to officiate as District Supdt of Police 5th grade, with effect from the 10th Sept last, from which date Mr Hannay reverts to his substantive post of Asst Dist Supdt.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extension of leave as below:—

Mr A C Tupp, Covenanted Civil Service, Asst Mag and Collr N W P, an extension of 15th days' furlough.

Mr J F Finlay, of H M's Bengal C S, reported to the Govt of the Punjab his arrival at Lahore on the 17th ultimo.

Mr E S Symes, of H M's Bengal C S, reported to the Govt of the N W Provinces his arrival at Allahabad on the 26th Oct last.

Mr H A Heath, Offg Asst Dist Supdt of Police, Haidarabad Assigned Dists, has passed the prescribed examination in Urdu according to the Higher Standard.

Mr P S Melvill, of the Bengal C S, to be Agent to the Govr Genl at Baroda, with effect from the forenoon of 16th Nov 1875, the date on which he received charge from Sir R J Meade, K. C. S. I.

The services of Mr J White, C. S., are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces, with effect from the date on which he reported his return to India from the leave granted to him by Notification in this Dept, No 13329, dated 6th July 1875.

SEPARATE REVENUE—POST OFFICE.

Mr E R Douglas is appointed to be Compiler of Post Office Accts, vice Mr H A Browne, retired, but will continue to officiate as Depy Director General of the Post Office of India.

Mr J Dillon is appointed to officiate as Compiler of Post Office Accts.

These appointments have retrospective effect from the date of Mr Browne's retirement.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of C B E Smith, C S I, of the Madras Genl List, Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept

Lt-Col Francis Dawson, of the Madras S C, is promoted to the rank of Col by brevet, from the 1st March 1875, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 31st Jan 1859, clauses 8 and 9, and the Royal Warrant of the 16th Jan 1861, paragraph 2, subject to H M's approval.

Surg Maj Daniel Wright, M D, of the Medl Dept, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £220 per annum, with effect from the 1st Feby 1876.

Conductor George Baily, of the Ordnance Commissariat Dept, is allowed leave of absence for thirty days, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

The following temporary promotion is made in the Ordnance Commissariat Dept

Capt R Bazette, of the R A, Commissary of Ordanance, 3rd Class, to officiate as Comsy of Ordnance, 2nd Class, with effect from the 25th Oct 1875, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt J A S Colquhoun, or until further orders.

With reference to paragraph 17 of Genl Order by the Cr-in-C, No 265 of the 29th Sept 1874, the Hon the President in Council is pleased to reappoint Maj J C Taylor, of the R A, to the Staff of Garrison Instruction, as Chief Garrison Instructor at Bangalore, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Surg-Maj James Rawlinson Jackson, M D, of the Medical Dept, for twelve months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surg Horatio David Steel Compigne, M D, of the Medical Dept, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The under-mentioned Officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lt C (Bt Col) James Sebastian Rawlins, of the Bengal S C, Comdt, 1st Goorkha Regt (Lt Infy),—For two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 8th Nov 1875, or the date of his departure from Bombay per Indus.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

The under-mentioned Officer, having completed twenty years' service, including six years in the S C, is promoted to the rank of Maj from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th Jany 1861, subject to H M's approval:—

Capt (Bt Major) James Clephane Minto. 3rd Dec 1875.

The under-mentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the S C, is promoted to the rank of Capt from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th Jany 1861, subject to H M's approval:—

Lt John Robert Burton-Bennet, 24th Nov 1875.

In order to obviate the necessity, as far as practicable, for the recovery of retrenchments from Officers in England, the Hon'ble the President in Council desires that all Officers who may intend to proceed on furlough or return to Europe, shall, at the earliest possible date, intimate to the Controller, Military Accts, of the Presidency in which they are serving, their intention to leave the country, so as to admit of arrangements being made for the prompt examination and adjustment of their personal and official accounts.

2. This order is applicable to all three presidencies.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Capt Jacob Peter Dennys Vanranen, of the Bengal S C, Adjt, 5th Bengal Cavy—For two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

The services of Surg A S Reid, M D, of the Medical Dept, offg in medical charge, 8th Regt of N I, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Sullivan, Proby Acct, 3rd grade, attached to the Office of Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accts, Lahore, is transferred to the Office of Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accts, Calcutta.

Mr J P DeVine, Sub-storekeeper, 1st grade, on the establishment under the Director of State Railways, is promoted to the rank of Storekeeper, 2nd grade, with effect from 1st July 1875.

The following Asst Engrs, 2nd grade, are transferred from the Central Provinces to the Provinces specified against their names:

Mr A R Lilley, Mysore.

Baboo Khetter Nath Ghose, N W Provinces, Provincial Establishment.

Mr A C Crampton, N W Provinces, Provincial Establishment.

Maj J P Steel, R E, Ex Eng, 2nd grade, with temporary rank of Ex Eng, 1st grade, on special duty with the Govt of India, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from 1st Nov 1875

Mr W K Steet, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, holding the temporary rank of Asst Engr, 1st grade, Wardah Valley State Railway, Central Provinces, is transferred to British Burmah for employment in the Railway Branch.

The Hon the President in Council is pleased to make the following permanent and temporary promotions in the Railway Branch of the P W Dept, with effect from the dates specified:—

Mr A Grant, M I C E, Supdg Engr, 1st grade, to be temporary Chief Engr, 3rd class, from 18th Nov 1874, vice Mr Leonard, on furlough.

Maj R deBourbel, R E, Supdg Engr, 2nd grade, to be temporary Supdg Engr, 1st class, from 18th Nov 1874, vice Mr Grant, temporarily promoted to Chief Engr.

Maj R C B Pemberton, R E, Supdg Engr, 3rd grade, to be temporary Supdg Engr, 2nd class, from 18th Nov 1874.

Maj C J Mead, S C, Supdg Engr 2nd grade, to be temporary Supdg Engr 1st class, from 14th Dec 1874, vice Maj Stanton, R E, on furlough.

Mr J Collett, M I C E, Supdg Engr 3rd grade, to be temporary Supdg Engr 2nd class, from 14th Dec 1874.

Maj R deBourbel, R E, temporary Supdg Engr, 1st grade, to be permanent Supdg Engr 1st class, from 1st Feb 1875, vice Mr Miller, resigned.

Maj R C B Pemberton, R E, temporary Supdg Engr 2nd grade, to be permanent Supdg Engr 2nd class, from 1st Feby 1875.

Mr H Prince, temporary Supdg Engr 3rd grade, to be Supdg Engr 3rd class, from 1st Feb 1875.

Mr M Rayne, M I C E, Supdg Engr 2nd grade, to be temporary Supdg Engr 1st class, from 1st Feb 1875, vice Maj deBourbel, R E, permanently promoted.

Lt Col J Bonus, R E, Supdg Engr 3rd grade, to be temporary Supdg Engr 2nd class, from 1st Feb 1875.

Mr C Cheyne, Supdg Engr 3rd grade, to be temporary Supdg Engr 2nd class, from 12th April 1875, vice Maj Pemberton, R E, on furlough.

Maj C H Luard, R E, Supdg Engr 3rd grade, to be temporary Supdg Engr 2nd class, from 15th April 1875, vice Lt-Col Bonus, R E, on furlough.

TELEGRAPH.

Maj H Mallock, Director of Construction, is appointed to officiate as Depy Director General of Telegraphs in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr A J L Cappel on privilege leave, or until further orders, with effect from the 8th Nov 1875.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces' Gazette*, Dec. 4.)

Under Section 223 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Chief Comr is pleased to invest Surg J B Graffney, Asst to Depy Comr, Upper Godavari Dist, with powers to try summarily all the offences mentioned in Section 222 of the said Code.

Mr F E Coles, Offg Asst Dist Supdt of Police, transferred from Hoshangabad to Nagpur, reported his arrival and assumed charge of his duties at the latter station, on the 29th ultimo, before noon.

Fifty days' privilege leave of absence is granted to Lt Coll. C B Lucie Smith, Depy Comr, under orders for Chindwara from the 15th Nov 1875, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Revd M E Mills, Chaplain of Nagpur, officiated as Chaplain of Kamptee, in addition to his other duties, from the 7th ultimo, to the date he made over charge of the Kamptee Chaplaincy to the Revd W W Nicholls, appointed Chaplain of Camptee.

Furlough to Europe for two years, under Section 5 (a), Supplement E of the Civil Leave Code with the usual subsidiary leave under Section 10 (a) of the said Code, is granted to the Revd M E Mills, Chaplain of Nagpur, from the 8th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr H E M Impey, Extra-Asst Comsr, transferred to Nagpur, reported his arrival and assumed charge of his duties on the 1st instant, before noon.

Mr J P Goodridge, C S, Asst Comsr, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Mag of Saugor in addition to his own duties, during the absence on special duty of Capt W L Noveree, Offg Cantonment Mag.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 22nd November 1875.

Capt F W Macmullen, Genl List Cavalry, recently returned from furlough, is attached for duty to the 18th Bl Cavalry.

Lt H H Pengree, R A, is directed to proceed from Simla to the Camp of Exercise, Delhi, and join A Baty 19th Bgde at the expiration of his leave, his services being urgently required.

To travel at the public expense.

Lt G Mackinlay, R A, is directed to proceed from Meean Meer to Govindgarh, and join No 3 Baty 23rd Bgde, into which he has been permitted to exchange.

Lt W P Graves, R A, is directed to proceed from Govindgarh to Agra, and take charge of the armament of the fort on the departure of No 5 Baty 23rd Bgde for England, and of the details that will be left behind by A Baty 19th Bgde, proceeding to the Camp of Exercise.

To travel at the public expense.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

Meerut Division Order, dated the 17th Nov 1875, directing Surg Maj J Wallace, 2nd Batn 60th Rifles, ordered from the Peshawar Circle to Roorkee, on arrival to take over medical charge of the 55th Foot, from Surg Maj W Sly, and Surg J A Smith, 2nd Batn 9th Foot, similarly ordered to relieve Surg T J P Holmes, M B, and remain with details at Roorkee on departure of the head quarters 55th Foot, to the Camp of Exercise, Delhi.

Authorizing Surg Major Sly and Surg Holmes, on being relieved, to proceed to Meerut the former for duty with the 85th Foot, with which he will afterwards proceed in medical charge to the Camp of Exercise, Delhi, and the latter to assume medical charge of B Baty 8 Bgde R A.

Appointing Surg F W Trevor, M B, to the medical charge of A Baty 19th Bgde R A, vice Surg Major H A Colan.

Rawal Pindi Division Order, dated the 8th Sept 1875, placing the services of Major C J McCartie, M D, at the disposal of the Bgdr Genl Comdg the Punjab Frontier Force, and directing him to proceed to Kohat.

Presidency District Orders, dated the 10th and 12th Nov 1875, directing Surg J C G Carmichael, M D, Garrison Surg, Fort William, to assume medical charge of the 37th N I, vice Surg J Armstrong; and of the detachment 19th Begl Lancers at Alipore, in addition to his other duties.

Mooltan Brigade Order, dated the 19th Oct 1875, appointing Surg Maj E Hopkins, 92nd Foot to the medical charge of the Bgde Staff, with effect from the 5th Oct 1875.

Dum Dum Station Order, dated the 12th Nov 1875, appointing Lt and Adjt J Brougham, 40th Foot, to be Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt C S P E Mansergh, 40th Foot.

Pachmarhi Station Order, dated the 18th Oct 1875, appointing Lt R C Sherard, 44th Foot, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, vice Capt A J Roberts, of the same Regt, reported sick.

Chakrata Station Order, dated the 15th Nov 1875, directing Surg Maj G Auchinleck, M D, 1st Battalion 8th Regt, to afford medical aid to the staff of the station, in addition to his other duties, vice Surg C F Churchill, M B, with effect from the 15th inst.

8th Foot, (1st Battalion)—Regtl Order, dated the 5th Nov 1875 appointing Lt E H H Montresor, Interpreter to the battalion temporarily, with effect from the 1st idem, vice Lt G A Money, appointed a probationer for the Bengal S C.

40th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 16th Oct 1875, appointing Lt W L Mansel to officiate as Qr Mr, with effect from the 6th Nov 1875, vice Lt E W Perry.

9th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated the 11th Nov 1875, appointing Lt H M MacKenzie, 2nd Squadron Subn, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 16th Oct 1875, vice Capt D T H Sampson, proceeded on furlough

7th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 7th Nov 1875, appointing Capt G Logan, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr-Mr, in addition to his other duties.

10th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 13th Oct 1875, making the following appointments, in consequence of Maj R F Faith, 2nd in command and Wing Officer, having been appointed member of a General Court Martial at Darjeeling, with effect from the 12th idem:—

Capt W D Palmer, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Capt C H Palmer, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his other duties

43rd Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 31st Oct 1875, appointing Capt A I Iles, Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt C McD Skene, proceeding on furlough.

Erratum—In G O C C 20th Sept last, page 461, directing Capt W H Wright, D Baty 19th Bgde R A, to proceed to Cawnpore; for Fyzabad, read—Naini Tal.

25th Nov. 1875.

The names of the following officers are removed from the G O C C dated 14th Oct 1875, making appointments to the Staff of the Force to be assembled at the camp of Exercise at Delhi:—

Lt Coll C B LeMesurier, R A, Maj A T G Pearse, R H A, and Capt J Cook, 14th N I.

2 The following officers are appointed to the Staff of the Camp of Exercise:—

Maj Sir J W Campbell, Bart, R A, as an Umpire.

Capt F G Gyll, R H A as Bdge Maj to the R H A, Bgde.

Capt J Cook, 5th Goorkhas, as Bgde Maj to the 1st Infy Bgde, 4th Division.

3 The Native officers named below have been selected for duty at the Camp of Exercise:—

Madras Jemedar Mahomed Oosman. 1st L Cavy.

Bombay Ressaldar Maj Bennee Sing, Bahadoor, 3rd Light Calvary.

Hyderabad Contingent.

4 The following officers are appointed to the Provost Marshal's Staff.

Maj P FitzRoy, H M 5th Fusiliers, Provost Marshal.

Capt J E Baines, H M 45th Foot, Asst Provost.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Dec. 13	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 10	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 10	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australia	" 11	3 P.M.	No after packet
China	" 14	4 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	" 20	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 20	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 19th May last, it is notified that, as on and after the 4th October next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3-30 P.M., and registered at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Dec. 13	Monday	Dec. 27
"	" 20		

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4		0

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Friday.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the steamers touch at Guader, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail will be despatched on every *Friday*.

TO CALCUTTA.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations, below Carwar per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, will be despatched from Bombay on every Saturday.

On every Tuesday, until further notice, an extra Steamer, of the B I S N Company, is despatched to Karwar, touching at the intermediate Ports. Mails for Ratnagiri, Malwan, Vingorla, Goa, and Karwar are made up for that opportunity.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th April 1875 and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	3 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, to Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country	12 NOON.	0-30 P.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Oorun and Panwell	5 A.M.	5-30 A.M.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	6 P.M.	7-30 P.M.	5-30 P.M.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8-30 A.M.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M. and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 3-30 P.M., for Bengal, N. W. Provinces Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona the Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12 NOON and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 6 P.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 5 A.M.; The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock for letters and 3 P.M. for newspapers and books. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 6-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. At 5 P.M. and up to the time of starting (7 P.M.) letters are received by payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ¼ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1, via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

WATTS—December 2nd, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain Ponsonby W Watts, 18th (The R I) Regt, Asst Garrison Instructor, of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1875.

WE have received from Shanghai a small pamphlet* containing the journal kept by the late Mr. Augustus Margary on his journey through China, from Hankow, whence he set out, to within a few marches of Tali-foo.

It may be remembered that Mr. Margary performed this hitherto unaccomplished feat of traversing the "Middle Kingdom" from end to end in order to join the late Mission despatched by the Government of India to explore the trade routes between Burma and Yunnan, and that, after effecting a junction with the Indian party at Bhamo in Upper Burma, he had commenced his return march when he was treacherously murdered at the border town of Manwyne. Two days before he met his death he had been deputed by the leader of the expedition to go in advance to Manwyne to ascertain how matters stood there, and, expecting the remainder of the party to follow in a day or two, Mr. Margary took with him his light baggage only, leaving some other packages to be brought on by his companions. During his long journey towards Burma, he had filled up one volume of a diary when nearing Tali-foo from the eastward, and had commenced another which he is known to have had in use at the time he started for Manwyne.

Thus it happened that in going forward, lightly equipped, he carried with him the unfinished volume, while the completed one remained with the baggage of the main party and was rescued. On the return of the expedition to British Burma this volume was despatched to China, and is now published in pamphlet form, without note or comment, by his friends and colleagues, under the sanction, as the preface informs us, of H. M.'s Minister at Pekin.

Mr. Margary received his instructions to join the Indian Mission at Shanghai in August 1874, and on the 22nd of that month he left for Hankow where he arrived a week subsequently, suffering so seriously from ill-health that his final preparations were somewhat retarded. Hankow is the head of steam navigation on the Yang tze river, and the most westerly European settlement. Here, therefore, Mr. Margary had to hire a native boat and the necessary following of servants, and to make financial arrangements for his convenience *en route*. This last might appear to be no easy matter in a barbarous country, but a banker soon presented himself who gave the traveller an order on a bank at Yunnan-foo and a tally weight of brass to be presented at the bank to serve as the standard of payment, for in China there is no silver or gold coinage, and transactions in these metals are conducted entirely by weight.

"My preparations," writes Mr. Margary, "were completed for starting on the 3rd, but unfortunately an attack of illness obliged me to put off the departure till next day The boat was one of those commonly called a mandarin boat, long and narrow, and divided into five or six compartments which ran the whole length of the craft, the centre being occupied with a somewhat wider and neater space, fitted with chairs and tables and suited for the reception of guests. Each compartment contained a couple of low berths, one on each side of the passage running down the middle. But as a Chinaman's average stature falls far short of an Englishman's proportions, I found it necessary to lengthen the bedside of my compartment by removing the dividing panel. A similar precaution had to be taken with regard to the floor, whereof the boards were lowered fully six inches to save my head from the pains and penalties of trying to unroof the not too substantial top. A regular Chinese form of agreement was drawn up by the boat owner and handed over to me. The main conditions were that he should convey me to Chen-Yuan Foo in Kwei-Chou for the sum of 110,000 cash, which was to be paid in several instalments at different places on the way, starting with a prepayment of 60,000 cash at Hankow. This sum was to include everything and to free me from all those incidental appeals on behalf of the crew which so frequently spring up *en route* to delay and annoy the traveller. My party consisted of five, comprising a writer, an official messenger, a cook and my body servant. With regard to the necessary supplies for daily expenses between Hankow and Yunnan-Foo, where alone I had credit for funds, I should mention that I adopted the following plan which appeared to be the best that any one could suggest. It was to take with me in the boat a quantity of cash sufficient to cover everything as far as Chen-Yuan-Foo, and to leave a margin wherewith to pay the first instalment for chairs in the land journey which would commence at that place. In addition to this I procured a hundred taels worth of small silver ingots, weighing five taels each, which formed a very convenient parcel, and one easily concealed in a box of winter clothes reserved for Yunnan. These small ingots are called at Hankow *chin-sha-yin*. The cash was entrusted to my official messenger, whose receipt for the amount relieved my mind of the monstrous anxiety of having to watch over the safety of what seemed a vast hoard when converted into the bulky proportions of copper currency. The whole mass was deposited loosely in strings of a 1,000 cash (called a *tiao*) on the floor of the boat, beneath the servant's couch, and there it might remain without the smallest fear of theft, although within easy reach of a pilfering arm. The Chinese are no thieves. Their purloinings take a different form which I might charitably term commission; but prefer to stigmatize a 'squeeze.'"

The "mandarin boat" was towed by human trackers against the swift current of the Yang tze and past several minor towns and other scenes of Chinese life, described by the writer, until the 20th September, when, leaving the great river by a southerly tributary, the Tung-Ting lake was entered and traversed in a south-westerly direction till the entrance to another river called the Yuan was reached, and which our traveller was destined to ascend to the head of its navigation at Chen-Yuan-Foo.

"In the Tung-Ting lake stands the island of Chün-Shan which" continues Mr. Margary, "is celebrated for producing the finest tea in China. A yearly supply of forty catties is required for the Emperor's use, and about one hundred and sixty catties more are annually appropriated by all the high officials of the province from the Viceroy downwards. The Taiping rebels deliberately destroyed a great number of the shrubs, so that the proprietors have but a small crop to dispose of. The price in former days was as high as 5dlrs. a catty. The wind continuing favourable and strong my boatman took the unusual course of sailing straight across the lake instead of creeping along the shore. We actually accomplished 180*li* at one stretch and entered the river at 9 P. M. The lake is extremely shallow and seems to be very little used, for I saw only one or two junks during the day. Unfortunately I was feeling very ill all day with fever. A perfect plague of flies infested us the whole day from Chün-Shan to the other end of the lake. These flies were armed with a strong proboscis with which they could inflict a sting quite as acute as that of a mosquito, though free from venom. Neither pain or mark remained on brushing away the insect. The Chinese have a legend that they are the soldiers of the Lake Spirit who sends them to attack all intruders of his domain. We anchored at a place called Nanchai. September 22nd—Started at 6 A. M., and sailed up the Yuan river with a good breeze until we arrived at a considerable town stretching along the face of the river called Ni-Hsin-Tang, 60*li* from the mouth. After remaining half an hour to procure provisions we proceeded on our way. The army of the Lake Spirit here left us as suddenly as it had come. The scenery of the river is exceedingly pretty. In lieu of bare towing paths and muddy deposits, which invariably meet the eye in many parts of China, here I was delighted to find grassy banks covered thickly with willow trees. I landed and walked as far as my weak state permitted. Everywhere the signs of prosperity abounded. There was neat and careful cultivation of cotton. The homesteads adjoining the little farms were well built and well provided, and men, women, and children seemed to be happy and thriving. I met with civility from all."

After a few days' sail up the Yuan they passed a large town called Chang-te-foo, the Prefect of which place attached a military mandarin to Mr. Margary's party to ensure its safe conduct until arriving at the next district. Li-pi-Shêng, such was the guardian's name, proved a very agreeable companion, and appears to have enlivened the sick and lonely Englishman with his stories of the Taiping war and his transactions with the superior officers under whom he had served. The region hereabouts moreover contained most striking scenery, and Nature seems to have run riot with hills and streams at some period in the mysterious past.

The river with its beautifully clear water was considerably narrowed and began to wind in and out between fine rocky gorges. The hills were tossed about in strange profusion, yet in something like symmetry of form. They were all conical and of moderate size, not exceeding 200 feet in height. But the general effect was very grand. It gave me the idea of an encampment of hills. Further on, where the gorge became wilder and the hills approach the river, I was enabled to determine the nature of the composing rock, although without the possibility of approaching near enough to examine closely the towering cliffs, I must speak with hesitation as to the correctness of my conclusions. Isolated here and there along the banks, the very heart and centre of these conical hills was laid bare to view. Cut completely in half from apex to base, as though by some mighty convulsion of nature, the hill still preserved its rounded form on the land side, covered with verdure, while to the river it presented a denuded face of grey sandstone cliff. The rocks rose perpendicularly in a triangular shape out of the shallow waters at their base with a grandeur which was most impressive.

Again, on the next afternoon,

The scenery was wildly beautiful and more compact than that we passed through yesterday; a continuation of perpendicular cliffs now and then lined the river side. A mountain path, which was the highway for foot passengers, passed in some places along the very face of the upright cliff. But I noticed a heavy iron chain cable hung in festoons from niches cut in the rock along the face of this dangerous path. It was the gift of a philanthropic widow, whose charity may have been evoked by the loss of a relative on the fatal spot.

The slow progress made against the current of the Yuan and a delay of some days caused by a severe attack of dysentery prevented the party reaching Chen Yuan Foo until the 27th October. Mr. Margary had previously met with some incivility from the people of this notoriously turbulent province (Hunan), but at Chen-Yuan it appears to have reached its climax and to have threatened to put a violent termination to his journey. The episode is thus described in his journal:—

On arrival I immediately proceeded on foot with my attendants and four men sent by the magistrate at my request to protect me a very short distance, to inspect an establishment in which I was intended to pass the night. It was not an inn, but a sort of forwarding house, of which several existed in the city where travellers are not only lodged, but provided with chairs, bearers and ponies for the overland journey.

* * *

Although I had but a short distance to walk from the boat, a crowd quickly formed round me, principally consisting of soldiers, the fruitful source of trouble everywhere, and attempted to follow me into the house. But the very unsubstantial door was closed upon them and it severely taxed the energies of the four Yamen men to keep it so. I examined the place and found a number of clean compartments made of new wood and divided off like horse boxes. Knowing the filthiness of Chinese inns I thought the place a paradise and immediately gave orders for the luggage to be brought in. But to my utter astonishment I was told that the mob in the rear would not permit a single box to be moved, at the same time excited shopmen rushed in by some back entrance, and protested that the mob in front had completely blocked in their shops and put a stop to all business. Under these circumstances I resolved at once to go to the Hsien (magistrate) and demand protection. Accordingly the door was opened and the press fell back on seeing me advance. I walked through the mob unmolested, and entered the Yamen which was not a hundred yards away from the scene of disturbance, yet no effort had been made to repress the mob!! I was shown into a small room and had not to wait long before the magistrate came in. His manner was rude, and a glance at his face told me that he was a type of the worst class of mandarins. He sat with face averted, and directly I began my complaint in quiet civil tones, burst out into a horse-laugh and began to make excuses for the people I immediately assumed an angry tone and told him it was no laughing matter, that he was a magistrate, and I expected him to disperse the mob and find me a quiet lodging. I then showed him my passport and the Tsungli Yamen's letter to the Governor-General. His manner instantly changed and he gave orders to his men to go down and guard the house in question. He then prepared a chair for me in which I made an attempt to return. The crowd, however, was too great and aggressive for all the magistrate's men, and we had to beat a retreat to the Yamen again, in which ignominious flight I had to be carried backwards through the mob. I was put under the necessity of breaking one man's nose who had the temerity to put his head inside the curtain of the chair to insult me. Attempts were made to upset the chair, but these were frustrated by my escort. As an example of Chinese official apathy I may as well mention that, at the very spot where I was being insulted by the mob, a military mandarin of high rank was passing by, under whose very command were half the rioters around, and yet he made no more effort to repress them than a private individual. The result was that I had to sleep in the magistrate's Yamen. Under cover of night bedding and food were brought up from the boat and my cook soon provided me with a scratch dinner. It is an ill wind, &c. But for the disturbance I should have had to waste two days in the city making preparations for departure and striking ruinous bargains for men and conveyances. All this trouble was taken off my hands, for the Hsien was so anxious to get rid of me that he hired the men and ponies that very night so that I might start early. In fact he wanted me to go on ahead and leave them to forward my luggage. But I would not hear of such a plan and arranged instead to move up beyond the city in the boat to a safe point where the carriers could meet us and the luggage be removed without hindrance.

Accordingly at daylight on the 28th October, and before the city was astir, Mr. Margary went on board his boat and moved up to the rendezvous, where, everything having been transferred to the carriers, the overland journey was commenced, and the unfriendly hordes of Yunnan were shortly left behind. He was overtaken the next day, however, by his late boatmen, who reported that the mob at Chen Yuan, finding their expected prey had eluded them, deliberately wreaked their vengeance on the boat, which they smashed and partly burned. The matter was subsequently brought to the notice of the Governor of Kwei Chow, and redress was promised for the unfortunate owners of the craft.

After a few stages Mr. Margary entered the region recently desolated by the war with the Miaotze or independent hill tribes who are said to have been the aboriginal dwellers in these regions at the time when the Han dynasty (B. C. 202 to A. D. 200) extended the empire westward and colonised the provinces that at present are regarded as the centre of China. There are various tribes of Miaotze, distinguished as red, white, black, embroidered, &c., according to the peculiarity of their garments, and one called the Duck's-beak Miao, who wear a badge like a duck's beak on the back Scattered among both Miaotze and Chinese also, are the Chung-Chin, or descendants of the original colonists, the women of one tribe of whom wear silver plates on their heads to serve as caps, whilst those of another tribe distinguish themselves by arranging their hair in the form of a raven. The result of the war was visible on all sides, in ruined towns and villages, and large tracts of good arable land deserted and given up to jungle and weeds. There were symptoms of revival, however, in some parts, especially in the neighbourhood of large towns where paddy, tobacco, &c., were cultivated to some extent, and where hucksters carrying baskets of live stock along the roads were frequently met with. Among these not a few contained nice fat young puppies, and on Mr. Margary remarking to his servant that they were evidently intended for market, that individual rejected with scorn the idea of his country-men indulging in such food, but declared that the pups were intended for the Miaotze.

The 5th November brought our traveller to Kwei Yung Foo, the capital of the province of Kwei-Chow, and the residence of the Governor.

"I am delighted with the place," he writes, "the people are most civil and not in the slightest degree troublesome. Although the streets were crowded none attempted to follow or stare. A look of astonishment passed over their faces, and that was all, while I more than once heard the civil expression used 'Oh, here's a guest arrived.' The main street through which I had to pass on my way to the inn where my servant had secured lodgings for me was exceedingly picturesque, with its sign boards and dyed cloths exposed for sale, and coloured umbrellas spread out to tempt the rain with glittering red or blue or green. The first view of the city from the top of the last pass is very beautiful. It rests on an uneven plain well supplied with trees and completely surrounded by high hills, many of which stand solitary on the plain in remarkably fine forms. There were natural fortresses faced with smooth black rock at the top, otherwise clothed in rich vegetation and which had been cleverly seized upon by bonzes to build imposing temples up in the air. Then again there was a perfect plum-pudding and several pyramids with remarkably pointed apexes. The inequalities of the ground raised all the imposing buildings above the veil of the walls, which everywhere in China provokingly hide every vestige of a city from the traveller's approaching view. The last mile of the road was literally overloaded with memorial arches of white marble, or other substitute, in perpetual honour of maidens distinguished for piety, and widows constant to the memory of the deceased. Their distant effect certainly added to the liveliness of the scene."

The next day Mr. Margary called upon the Governor, whom he describes as a brisk old man full of energy and intelligence and at whose hands he received every attention and assistance.

The road onwards towards the capital of Yunnan was chiefly rocky and mountainous, though occasionally diversified by smiling plains and woods. The ruling aspect, however, of both country and inhabitants was general poverty, and the rates of wages and lodging confirmed it.

I gave 50 cash or about 2d for a piece of sandstone prettily streaked with quartz which would have cost a shilling at Brighton, and incurred the moral censure of one of my chair bearers, who could not get over such a show of extravagance for a long way as I gathered from his remarks to the other men. This will serve to show how poor the Chinese are, and how far a few copper cash will go with them. A respectable gentleman only pays 100 cash for board and lodging per night at an inn; that is about 4d I bought half a sheep at Ching-Ch'i-Hsien for a tael and-a-half, or nine shillings, which was at the rate of 3½d. per pound. It is sufficient to camshaw an official messenger, who has walked twenty miles in the rain for you, with the handsome sum of four pence which will make him K'o-t'ou with joy; a Chinaman would give him two pence. Coolies and bearers can eat and drink their fill for 3d. Many a gentleman is well off with 25 taels a year. Imagine an income of £8-6 sufficing. My literatus will wrangle for two cash with the poor road-side purveyors. He will also go for any given time without a bath, sleep in the same room with filthy coolies, smoke their dirty pipes and do an infinity of other unnecessary acts of condescension which mark China as the true home of Democracy and the place where Fraternity and Equality have taken root with advantage to the lower orders, but at the expense of a good deal to the more respectable classes. Yet, in ceremonious etiquette, this dirty pauper will claim equality with any one, and seem the polished gentleman.

The border* of the Kwei-Chou province was crossed on the 20th November; but the first view of Yunnan was not enspiriting. There seemed to be no limit to the undulating rock-covered hills which extended as far as the eye could reach. But the road was level and the hardened red sand made it firm and easy to travel on, so that with ponies as baggage animals, instead of human beings, fair progress was made, and Yunnan-Foo, the capital of the province, was reached on the 27th.

My servant met me at the gates and conducted me to a very good official inn. The road was crowded with people passing to and fro Carts conveying firewood mingled with ponies carrying charcoal, jostled coolies coming out with loads of salt slung at the ends of their useful bamboo The short suburb was full of saddlery shops, and the stalls displayed nick-nacks, opium lamps, and ornaments. One solitary clock was the only representative of foreign ware which met my gaze. The people were not curious or troublesome, and I entered the city unescorted without the slightest difficulty. There was nothing showy in the approach. Ruins surrounded the walls and dotted the magnificent plain stretching far away. The city is on level ground, and therefore not picturesque. A few very neat and original examples of roofing near the gates showed the best points of Chinese architecture.

Mr. Margary had scarcely established himself at the inn when a couple of messengers came inviting him to remove into the "official quarters" that had been prepared by order of the acting Viceroy. He removed accordingly, and then proceeded to call on the magistrate, whose hospitable bearing and straightforward manner pleased our traveller so much that he entrusted to him all requests he had to make and declined to trouble the Governor[*] with a visit, as the "great man" was reported to be extremely busy. The magistrate, however, subsequently brought a message that the Governor would see Mr. Margary on the return journey. Two mandarins were now attached to the party to escort it through to Yung Chang Foo, still distant some twenty stages, and on the 2nd December, fresh pack horses having been procured, the journey westward was once more commenced. Before leaving Yunnan-Foo, however, a person visited Mr. Margary, who had been at Bhamo, and who was able consequently to give some information regarding the road thither.

He had some official capacity in his expedition to Bhamo, and was well acquainted with Mr. Cooper, our Political Agent at that town, whose card he produced. A lithograph portrait of the King of Burma, (after a sketch by Col. Yule) was in his possession, and he seemed extremely delighted to have such a treasure. The Viceroy was to see it when he had an audience. He told me that the tribes inhabiting the country between Bhamo and Yunnan were dreadful robbers and that travellers incurred heavy mulcts at every town on the road.

The reception at the capital and the mandarin escort had shed such lustre on our traveller's fame that he was now treated with greater respect than his rank entitled him to. At Anning-Chou the local authorities appear to have paid him extraordinary honours.

"The Viceroy," he writes, "has most certainly kept his word with regard to notifying the mandarins *en route* of my approach. for the Sub-Prefect and Deputy went out to meet me in full dress, and actually knelt when I left my chair to acknowledge the compliment. Few words passed as they begged me to be seated, and shouted out to the Yamen. I arrived before my hosts and seemed to be installed as though I were a Chinese superior, master of the establishment, for the mandarins sent in their cards and in their own Yamen humbly asked if I would see them. Throughout the interview they observed the rigid etiquette of inferiors, while I was forced to play the part of a real mandarin of authority, much to my inward amusement. It was a poor house, for a new official residence had not yet been built. I was put into the best room, one which the Viceroy himself had occupied. It was just 8 feet by 6. Our host further honoured us by having a big dinner prepared, to which I sat down in company with my two good protectors and the writer. I saw no more of the Sub-Prefect till next morning, when he came out to pay his respects before we departed. The city walls were completely destroyed, and nothing had been done yet to rebuild them. A couple of hundred houses constitute the city at present.

The road in this part of the journey was generally mountainous and difficult, and deserted towns and villages met the eye in every direction, the effects of the Mahomedan or Panthay war.

"If only an easy road lay between Yunnan-Foo and Bhamo," continues Mr. Margary, "a perfect flood of British goods would be swallowed up at once for the Kwei-Chou and Sze-Chuan markets. The merchants of the latter province would naturally prefer to buy at Yunnan, and float their goods down the Yang-tze to the risk and expense of the difficult ascent from Hankow up the Ich'ang gorge. Native cloth is so dear in Kwei-Chou and Yunnan that the people cannot afford to buy it, and their ragged appearance is due not so much to poverty as to the price of cloth being beyond their means. There would be an immense sale if only Manchester goods could be cheaply conveyed. Matches have not penetrated so far, and the people envy me the possession of them. Watches are wanted badly by the rich classes. And there is a great eagerness to know the price of most of my foreign productions. Cutlery and ordinary crockery excite admiration, and almost anything foreign would speedily entice buyers if I may judge by the high appreciation and unfeigned coveting displayed by the few who examined my possessions.

On the 8th December after crossing a pass through some hills the City of Chu-Hsiung came in view at some distance across a splendid valley and situated under the hills on the opposite side.

The walls enclosed an almost houseless waste. Only the high street, together with a few houses which had crystallized in its neighbourhood, had as yet arisen out of the ashes. The Prefect was living in a temple converted temporarily into his Yamen and the Hsien (magistrate) occupied side quarters in the same building.

At the second stage beyond Chu-Hsiung and four stages from Tali-Foo the book ends, the last entry being an unsuspecting tribute of praise to one of those who, there is too much reason to believe, was already engaged in plotting his destruction. He had arrived at the town of Pupêng, (otherwise Lien-pêng) and entered as follows in his journal:—

I was surprised to see quite a large town in the midst of this wild plateau, and still more to find that it contained a Yamen, in which we were soon very comfortably settled and fed by the hospitality of the Prefect of Yao-Chou, in whose jurisdiction the town lies, and who had actually sent down his servants a distance of 180 *li*, or two days' journey from the city, to provide for us. Such incomparable civility proves how thoroughly the Viceroy—*i. e.* Tsên-Yu-Ying, is to be relied on. His career has been marked by thoroughness. I listen daily to stories of his remarkable campaigns against the Miaotsze in Kwei-Chou, and the Mahomedans in Yunnan, which the old soldier Yang loves to dilate upon after dinner.

Here then we must take leave of our unfortunate young traveller, for nothing is less probable than that the remainder of his journal will ever be brought to light. He was killed by a band of hired ruffians, and, as his baggage is known to have been pillaged of everything valuable, slight chance remains of ever recovering the mere refuse rejected by the plunderers, for as such a bundle of papers would be regarded by beings of the kind. So much, however, is known of the interval between Pupêng and Bhamo that he arrived at a small town called Hia-quan, near Tali-Foo, on or about the 15th December, and was met there by two minor officials from Tali, who endeavoured to dissuade him from entering their city on the plea that the populace was unruly and dangerous. Mr. Margary, however, insisted on entering and visiting the higher officials, and, on doing so, met with a most hospitable reception from both people and rulers. He then turned to the south-west, and passing through the half deserted city of Yung-Chang-Foo arrived at Momein on the 2nd January 1875. Here he received letters from our officers in Burma, who had made arrangements with the Burmese authorities to escort him down to Bhamo from the frontier town of Manwyne. He continued his journey accordingly from Momein to Manwyne, and was, as before, received everywhere with marks of hospitality and respect. The 17th January, or four-and-a-half months after his departure from Hankow, brought him to Bhamo, after successfully carrying out the difficult task entrusted to him of crossing China from end to end and effecting a junction in Upper Burma with the party despatched from Calcutta.

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* Notes of a *Journey from Hankow to Tali-foo*. By the late AUGUSTUS RAYMOND MARGARY, China Consular Service. Shanghai, 1875.

* *i. e.* Governor of Yunnan and acting Viceroy of the two provinces of Yunnan and Kwei-Chou, the Viceroy himself being at the time absent on a visit to Peking. As very grave suspicion now lies on this Governor of Yunnan (Tsên-Yu-Ying by name) of complicity in instigating poor Margary's murder, it is unfortunate that no interview took place from the record of which some notion of the man's character or views might have been obtained.

CALCUTTA NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, 4TH DEC.

THE principal towns in India appear at the present moment, and with reference to the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, to bear very much the same relation to one another as do big boys at school going in for an examination. There is the same earnestness of preparation, the same desire of emulation, and the same anxiety to know "what it's like," and to gather information on every detail of the experiences passed through by the happy individual over whom the waters of trial have closed and who have issued therefrom smiling and victorious. Thus Bombay, triumphant in the approval of her endeavours by her Royal guest himself, can now smile encouragingly on Madras and Calcutta anxiously awaiting their time to go through the fast approaching ordeal. Ceylon is at the present moment covering herself with glory. Madras, profiting by the experiences of her predecessors, will have an opportunity of for ever falsifying her long-won title of benighted; and Calcutta, the beautiful, is at last exposed to the touchstone of public opinion, and by her doings on this occasion must uphold, or for ever abandon, her right to be considered the real capital of the Indian Empire. And her preparations are being made in real earnest. It is not that there is at present much to meet the eye beyond a universal whitewashing and an extraordinary outburst of scaffolding. But there is an under-current of loyalty not excited as yet to the fever-heat which will probably be developed as H. R. H. comes nearer and nearer, but which is already finding expression in the convening of endless committees and the circulation of constant subscription lists. On two points Calcutta is determined to "whip creation," and her illuminations and her Ball are both to be better than anything that ever has been or ever will be attempted within the precincts of the British Empire. With regard to the former, it may be permitted to doubt whether anything finer in its way could be done than part of the Bombay illuminations, and with regard to the latter what could be better than the Byculla Ball? This Ball at Calcutta, however, is to cost at least Rs. 40,000 and there are to be 1,000 guests, for whom supper will be provided at Rs. 9 a head. The tickets are, it is believed, to cost two gold mohurs a piece. They have an energetic Committee which is a guarantee for success. Not always though. The Scotch dinner on St. Andrew's day was an absolute failure. The unfortunate diners, 160 in number, had to be content with the ground floor of the Town Hall, which was badly lighted and worse ventilated. The dinner had been given to an untried contractor who succeeded admirably in serving up the meat cold and the wines hot. Of the latter there was no stint, but the stomachs of patriotic Highlanders and Lowlanders required something more substantial than cold potatoes and champagne, especially as the tickets were Rs. 16 each. There was also, by some unaccountable oversight, for which a Bailee should be hung at the very least,—no whisky!! In these two fatal words the miscarriage of the whole dinner is sufficiently explained. No whisky! And to have to sit for hours in a crowded, stuffy room and listen to several miles of after-dinner speeches, which, doubtless for the same awful omission, in almost every case missed the fire of even post-prandial eloquence. No whisky! And to think of Rs. 16 wasted on claret and champagne, and no St. Andrew's day until next year to make good the omission.

It is to be hoped that the squabbles in the Municipal Commission here serve *one* good purpose at least, by affording amusement to the rest of India. It is difficult to conceive to what other use the lay figures over whom Mr. Hogg rules with so vigorous a despotism can possibly be put. Public opinion has run high about the non-election of Mr Roberts to the Vice-Chairmanship, and Mr. Blacker's action in resigning a seat with so many thorns in it was generally approved, while Dr. Lynch is not held to have issued from the dispute with all the honours of war. One good result is at least likely to issue from this dispute. It is understood that the Municipal Commissioner stinks in the searching nose of Sir Richard Temple, and he is about to bring his eye to bear upon the whole subject. Mr. Steuart Hogg gave the first ball of the season on Thursday last, which was attended by the whole of Calcutta, society of every shade and colour. Mr. Roberts was, alas! conspicuous by his absence!

It is astonishing how, with high prices and indifferent companies, Calcutta can still support three nightly theatres. But so it is, and these houses are generally full. Perhaps the delights of the refreshment bars at the various theatres, where the refreshing peg is handed to the thirsty sportsman straight from the lovely hands of an English or Australian barmaid, may have something to do with it. But at the Corinthian Theatre, with the single exception of Miss Alice May, the company is miserably below the mark. At English's Theatre the acting of Mr. Walton is the chief attraction, notwithstanding the liberal display of the very liberal supply of charms with which Nature has too liberally endowed Miss Topsy Venn, and which enables the aspiring Baboo to study human anatomy without much trouble from his seat in the stalls. But the rest of the company, though resplendent in really handsome dresses and sufficiently passable limbs, does not afford that intellectual relaxation which really induces a hardworked office man to venture out after dinner. In Lewis' Theatre only have they scored what the papers rightly call a genuine success in the drama of "Struck Oil." The plot of this play goes for nothing. The whole attraction is centred in the two characters of a Pennsylvanian Dutchman and his daughter, played by Mr. Williamson and Miss Maggie Moore. The father and daughter, who are devotedly attached to each other, talk the funniest Dutch English, and go on in the absurdest way. The daughter, a hobbledeboy girl of 15, is always in the most dreadful scrapes and plays her part in them with a really admirable "go" and truth to nature: and the father's mingled feelings of annoyance, amusement, and love are represented to perfection by Mr. Williamson. The first scene shows us the Dutchman's home, where everything is happiness and "peas," as Artemus Ward used to say, until her father is marched away as a conscript. The second represents his experiences as a conscript in camp. The third his return, half mad, wounded in the head and unrecognised by any of his fellow kinsmen. The third act is tedious; it is intended to be melodramatic and heartrending, but is simply tedious and annoying. If only for the fact that it presents the charming heroine, whom we left in short petticoats and happy maidenhood at the close of the second act, clad in fashionable raiment and married to the most objectionable doctor that ever trod the boards of any theatre, we should decree its utter condemnation. But the first two acts are charming; and are rendered more so by some excellent songs which are sung by Miss Moore who has a very sweet voice, and who dances three or four dances in good honest worsted home spun stockings and thick shoon, with as much ease and grace as any ballet dancer who ever cleared the stage in dazzling silk tights and a pair of wings.

The Burmese ambassadors have arrived. Heralds of clouds of rajas and big wigs, the dust of whose progress is already darkening the air of Bengal.

STEAMERS PLYING BETWEEN BOMBAY AND GOA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the Christmas holidays are approaching, the railway companies will reduce their rate of fare for double journey. May I ask why should not the managers of steamers plying between Bombay and Goa extend the same favour to poor Goanese who might be disposed to visit their native country and yet cannot afford to do so owing to the heavy rate of fare? By inserting this in a corner of your esteemed paper you will possibly confer a great boon on many an

ANXIOUS GOANESE.

Mahim, 7th December.

PROGRAMME FOR THE RECEPTION OF HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP PRIMATE OF THE EAST.

THE following is a translation of the reception programme, circulated by the Vicar General. The further movements of His Grace will be decided by himself:—

1. His Grace the Archbishop Primate Don Ayres Vasconcellos de Ornellas will arrive here by the in-coming mail steamer, which is expected here on the 8th or 9th instant.
2. The arrival of the steamer will be announced by the ringing of the bells of all the churches in this city, subject to the diocesan jurisdiction as soon as the usual guns announcing its arrival are fired.
3. The rev. clergy and other Catholics of the Archiepiscopal jurisdiction are invited to attend at the Apollo pier to assist at the landing of His Grace.
4. Before the landing, the rev. canons and the parish priests who may be present, as well as the members of the commissions appointed by the parishes, will proceed to the steamer with the Vicar General to welcome His Grace.
5. On landing, an address will be presented to His Grace.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

THE PRINCE ELEPHANT SHOOTING.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE PRINCE.]

COLOMBO, 7TH DEC.

The Prince and party arrived at the shooting district, Ruanwella, about forty miles from Colombo, on Saturday afternoon, amid torrents of rain. On Monday morning the party proceeded to the elephant kraal, where the Prince declined to occupy the perch of safety that had been provided for him and preferred having his sport in the open. The Prince dropped one elephant and two others fell to the rifles of himself and party. The special correspondent of the *Ceylon Times* says that the plucky bearing of the Prince in the kraal attracted the admiration of old hunters, and both he and suite were, with difficulty, restrained from following the infuriated herd into the jungle.

Last night, returning to Colombo, the Prince's carriage and horses were overturned into a ditch at Avishavella, but as the fall was a soft one, though nasty, no bodily injury was sustained by the Prince, who treated the whole affair with excellent good humour.

To-day the Prince holds a Levee and a State Ball will take place in the evening.

To-morrow the Prince lays the foundation of the new Breakwater.

THE VICEROY IN CENTRAL INDIA.

[FROM OUR ALLAHABAD CORRESPONDENT.]

JEYPORE, 6TH DECEMBER.

Lord Northbrook visited Amber, the ancient and beautiful capital of Jeypore, privately on Sunday afternoon.

On Monday morning the Maharaja visited His Excellency at the Residency. The return visit to the Maharaja at the Palace was paid at 11 A. M. Both interviews were private. After seeing the Palace, the College was inspected and prizes given to the pupils. Lord Northbrook congratulated the Maharaja on its high state of efficiency, and incidentally referred to the great loss sustained in the death of Dr. Wilson, of Bombay.

The Mayo Hospital was opened and the Statue of Lord Mayo unveiled in the afternoon. The Maharaja made a feeling speech in Hindi.

In reply, His Excellency, after thanking His Highness for his graceful tribute to the Earl's memory, passed a brilliant eulogy upon his character.

JEYPORE, 7TH DEC.

The Viceroy left for Agra at 9 A. M.

Yesterday evening there was a banquet at the Palace followed by fireworks. The city was brilliantly illuminated.

In reply to a speech in which the Maharaja proposed his health, he stated that his tour through Central India had afforded him much satisfaction; that everywhere he had found hearty and royal welcome, and nowhere had he been more pleased than at Jeypore.

THE MINT MASTER, CALCUTTA.

ALLAHABAD, 7TH DEC.

Colonel Hyde, Mint Master, Calcutta, who proceeds home on furlough, and will not return, will be succeeded by Colonel Ballard, Mint Master, Bombay.

THE MAYO STATUE AT CALCUTTA.

The difficulty about Lord Mayo's Statue has been overcome; a site has been chosen at the top of Theatre Road. The statue will possibly be erected in time to be unveiled by the Prince of Wales.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRINCE IN CEYLON MEETS WITH AN ACCIDENT.

COLOMBO, 7TH DEC.

The Prince shot two elephants yesterday near Avisawella, waiting nearly all day for them.

On returning from the drive of the elephants the Prince's carriage was accidentally overturned and smashed, the Prince being underneath the broken vehicle, but fortunately he was not hurt.

The Prince reaches here at noon to-day and holds a levée at one o'clock. The State Dinner and Ball come off to-night.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION NEAR BARNSLEY.

LONDON, 6TH DEC.

A terrible explosion occurred to-day at Swaiths Main Colliery near Barnsley. It is feared that upwards of two hundred lives have been lost.

There have been several minor colliery explosions recently in other parts of the Kingdom.

THE YUNNAN MISSION.

HONGKONG, 30TH NOV.

Inflammatory placards have been posted at Pekin censuring the Chinese Government for arranging terms with Mr. Wade; they were immediately removed by the authorities.

An uneasy feeling prevails among the native officials regarding the recent negociations with Mr. Wade.

It is reported that fresh information has transpired implicating the Momein authorities in the treacherous murder of Mr. Margary.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 6TH DEC.

The Bombay Mails of the 15th ultimo were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 6TH DEC.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 4 11/16d.

3 per cent. Consols for Account........ 94

5 per cent. French Rente 1872 .... 104½

Bar Silver 56⅝

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Chieftain.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

7TH DECEMBER.

Maximum time occupied by messages in Transit from United Kingdom to Bombay, 7 hours.

Minimum time, 1 hour 22 minutes.

Average time occupied, 3 hours 50 minutes.

MR. JULAND DANVERS has gone south from Bombay to be present at the opening of a large section of the Southern India narrow gauge line, on the Prince's route from Tuticorin to Trichinopoly and Madras. Mr. Danvers returns to Bombay next week and will then go over the Bombay and Baroda Railway.

WITH reference to paragraph 9 of G. G. O. No. 72 of the 19th January 1875, and with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, it is notified that the staff salary of the Commandants of Native Field and Mountain Batteries is raised from Rs. 250 a month to Rs. 300 a month in addition to Staff Corps pay of rank.

THE traffic receipts of the Madras Railway for the week ending 20th ultimo, for passengers, &c., amounted to Rs. 57,762; goods, &c., Rs. 66,641; aggregating Rs. 124,404 or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 144. The receipts during the corresponding week in 1874 were Rs. 108,759; or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 126.

SIR LOUIS MALLET proceeds to Calcutta by to-day's mail, after having spent a week in Bombay. During his stay here he has visited several cotton mills, has gone over the Port Trust Bunders and looked at the Sassoon Dock; and yesterday, accompanied by General Kennedy, he went across the Harbour to see the Hydraulic Lift worked, and afterwards landed at Elephanta and went over the caves.

ON Friday afternoon the train intended for the Prince of Wales was brought down from Perambore to the Central Station, Madras, for inspection by His Grace the Duke of Buckingham, who, after examining it minutely, expressed a wish to have a trip in it, and His Grace, together with the Ladies Mary and Anne Grenville, and the Lady Anna Gore Langton and suite, with the leading railway officials had a run up to Perambore and back.

THE foundation stone of the Madras Harbour Works is now *in situ*. The stones form a sort of monument, and the Prince's plumes occupy a prominent position on the uppermost of them facing the North Beach Road. The inscription is on the larger stone underneath and now only requires the date to be filled in. All that remains to be done is for H. R. H. to apply the trowel after the coins, &c., have been deposited in the cavity prepared for them.

THE Lahore paper announces the death on Friday last of Mr. H. Cunningham, for the last five years proprietor of the Lahore Club, and a well-known citizen of Lahore. The deceased had for some time been suffering from an internal complaint and a variety of constitutional disorders. A few weeks ago he was operated upon and was progressing most satisfactorily towards recovery when he was attacked by dysentery, and succumbed to that disease just after midnight.

A SPECIAL mail-bag will be made up in India for despatch *via* Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, for letters for the Perak Field Force Expedition. The first mail will leave Bombay on December 14th and every fortnight after up to February 22nd. Half ounce letters will be charged 4 annas; packets of newspapers, books and patterns per 4 ounces 2 annas. The dates of departure from Calcutta are from Dec. 13th to 28th Feb. once a fortnight, and from Madras from Dec. 8. to Feb. 21st.

THE costumes of the Chiefs presented to the Prince of Wales at Kandy are described as follows in a telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated Saturday last:—"Thirty Chiefs were received last evening. Their costumes were most gorgeous and peculiar: seventy-two yards of muslin round the waist, jackets of gold and silver, and flat topped hats, Scotch bonnet shape, embroidered with gold, silver and jewels. Their wives were in white and red, with immense gold necklaces. The leading Chiefs were presented with a medal and ring."

IT has been decided that the form of the entertainment to be given by the Punjab shall be that of a ball instead of a banquet, and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has signified his consent to the change, which may now be considered as definitely arranged. H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor has consented to associate himself with the givers of the proposed ball and has given a liberal subscription towards it, so that there is every reason to expect that the entertainment will go off with *eclat*. The sum of Rs. 5,193 has been already subscribed.

THE Madras papers state that Sir B. Frere sent a telegram from Kandy that the Prince decides, unless the route is closed by cholera, to travel as originally planned from Tuticorin, taking Madura and Trichinopoly on the way, and to reach Madras on Saturday afternoon. The levee will not be held on that day. One of the Madras papers thinks that the Prince may visit the Annamallay Hills and Bangalore; but that is not likely, as His Royal Highness must be in Calcutta on the 23rd December, his engagements with the Viceroy being already made. Christmas day will be spent in Calcutta.

A DETACHMENT from the Battery of Artillery stationed at Trichinopoly has been ordered by telegraph to proceed immediately to Tuticorin to fire a Royal salute on the occasion of the landing there of the Prince of Wales. The cannons have already been dispatched from the arsenal at Madras. It is added that one hundred rank and file from the 48th Regiment with band have been warned by telegraph to proceed from Bellary to Madura, so as to reach the latter station by the 8th instant, to form the guard of honor there for the Prince of Wales. After H. R. H. leaves Madura, the detachment will proceed to Beypore for embarkation for Cannanore.

IT is proposed to give a substantial, but plain meal to the very poor of Madras each day, during the Prince of Wales' stay in Madras. It has been ascertained, that food will have to be provided for 15,295 poor people; and that it will cost Rs. 2,580 per diem. The total amount required is upwards of Rs. 15,000—no inconsiderable sum to ask for at this date, says the *Madras Mail*, from a public that has already put itself to a good deal of expense in connection with the Royal visit. A large proportion of the sum already subscribed for the public demonstration must have been expended in giving employment to crowds of coolies, carpenters, plasterers, tin-men, tailors, &c.

M. MAUREY, the author of *Animal Mechanics* and various other scientific works has lately invented a curious instrument called the *Sphygmograph*. It is intended to register, in the form of a curve, or series of curves, the beatings of the human pulse. On being attached to the wrist, a mechanical arrangement produces, on a sliding glass, a varying curve, showing the condition of the pulse during the time for which the instrument is attached. The curves vary with the condition of the patient, and, given the same condition, appear to be constant; that in to say, a certain curve is produced by fever, another by the effects of poison, and so on. As a means of enabling a medical man to know what the condition of his patient has been during his absence it may prove most valuable.

A MONUMENT is being erected at Leh by the Government of India, in memory of the late Dr. Stoliczka, who died on the return journey of the last British Embassy from Yarkand. It is described by the *Pioneer* to be an obelisk of granite quarried in the neighbourhood of the site, with the inscriptions in Latin and English on marble slabs. The design is by Mr. Kirby, Executive Engineer of Kangsu, and the work is being executed under the superintendence of Mr. Morris. The foundation has already been laid, and the work closed for the winter, to be resumed and completed next year. The tablets meanwhile are being prepared at Delhi. The grave itself is within a walled enclosure, in a grove of poplar-trees, about a hundred and fifty yards from the residence of the British Commissioner. The site is highly picturesque: to the north lies the lofty Kardung range, and to the south-east are the Kowri and other high snow-clad peaks. The epitaph will be found in another column.

THE E. I. Railway Company has formed a spirited and generous resolution. A free special train has been laid on to convey, from Allahabad to Cawnpore, all passengers who desire to be present at the consecration of the Memorial Church on Wednesday (to-day). The success of the ceremony as a demonstration of patriotic feeling is now, the *Pioneer* hopes, ensured. The local Government has offered leave of absence for the time necessary for attendance at the consecration to every one in its service; and if for some of these, economical considerations might have interfered with their acceptance of the Government offer, this difficulty is now removed. The gathering at Cawnpore on Wednesday should be worthy of the feeling to which it will give expression. The events of the mutiny, fresh though they are in the memory of men who took part in them, are now matter of history for a large number of Anglo-Indians,—matter, no doubt, of a very solemn and terrible history, replete with meaning; but at the same time the wild passions they once evoked are overgrown with a calm sadness appropriately symbolised by the ceremony to take place on the 8th (to day).

THE death of Mustapha Pasha, announced in yesterday's telegram, happens very opportunely for the Khedive of Egypt, as it puts out of the way the man most interested in preventing the succession of His Highness' eldest son, Mahomed Tewfick Pasha. Mustapha was Ismail Khedive's younger brother, and according to the old law abrogated by the Sultan in 1866, he would have had the right to succeed to the Viceroyalty on Ismail's death, as the eldest surviving male member of Mehemet Ali's family. After Ismail purchased from the Porte the right of hereditary succession in his own family, Mustapha never ceased to conspire and intrigue against the Khedive. He was banished from Egypt some years ago, and he then took up his residence at Constantinople, and used all the arts he knew to prejudice the Sultan against the Khedive. He cost Egypt during his lifetime a good deal of money; for it is doubtful if Ismail would have agreed to pay such large sums for the concessions which have made him virtually independent of the Porte, if he had not been aware that the Sultan always had Mustapha ready to bring forward as a rival in case he proved refractory.

THE abolition of the Carting Agency, as will be seen in the Resolution of Government on the subject in another column, on the only line on which it was allowed to continue—the B. B. and C. I. Railway—has at last been effected. The Agent of the line, however, the Traffic Manager and the Chief Auditor have stuck to the rotten system to the last; and, notwithstanding the palpable advantages gained by the G. I. P. Railway and the public since the abolition of the Carting Agency on that line, the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway has discussed the matter over again with the Chamber of Commerce, and expresses his opinion, in which the Traffic Manager and Chief Auditor concur, that he "is reluctant to dispense with the Carting Agencies." It is useless to discuss the question now; all that remains of that profoundly foolish system is the recollection that the merchants of Bombay have thrown away for many years past several lakhs of rupees which they will in future save; and they may now express their astonishment that they should have so long consented to build up the fortunes of the Carting Agent at their own cost and at the expense of the Railway Companies as well.

"B. K." WRITES to the *Times*:—"As the city of Bombay has recently received so much public notice, perhaps some of your readers will inform me whether I am correct in assuming that that city, or at least a considerable portion of it, is 'in the manor of Greenwich and in the county of Kent, in England,' and therefore, that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is now sojourning in that suburb of the metropolis. Some years since I had occasion to represent legally the representatives of a deceased General Officer in Her Majesty's Army who resided there and acquired considerable property, chiefly near or within 'the Fort,' and after his death his representatives disputed the disposition which he made by his will; and on that occasion I was informed, whether correctly or not I cannot say, as the proceedings lapsed, that Bombay was ceded to this country as the marriage dowry of a Portuguese Princess on occasion of her alliance with an English Prince, and as the English Royal Family were then resident at Greenwich, Bombay was declared to be legally and geographically in that manor, and made subject to the laws then and still prevailing in Kent as regards real estate. I believe the information which I received is correct, but I do not know by what statute or charter."

IT is well worth noting just now, remarks the *Friend of India*, that the force to be assembled at the Camp of Exercise at Delhi will far surpass in numbers any body of troops we have ever before brought together in this country in time of peace, and will, in fact, rival all but the largest of the armies with which we have taken the field in time of war. It is to consist of fourteen European and twenty-five Native Regiments of infantry and cavalry—thirty-nine in all, and twelve batteries of artillery, all well equipped and ready for active service. Their review by the Prince of Wales will be certainly the most splendid military spectacle yet witnessed in Asia and should attract many visitors. The delay in sending off to Perak the Buffs and the Goorkhas, who, by the way, were quite as eager to embark as their European comrades, though Goorkhas had never before volunteered to serve beyond sea, has been so great that the fighting may not improbably be over by the time they arrive at the scene of action. This would seem to show that there is still too much red tape somewhere or other in the administration of the Indian Army. The military authorities, we hear, repudiate all responsibility, and lay the blame on certain heads of departments who could not be made to see that the occasion was one to justify a departure from the regular routine.

THE *Friend of India*:—Dr. Wilson of Bombay is dead. The great and good old man passed away about 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday last. He was one of leading men in the Free Church of Scotland and his church has delighted to do him honour; but pious, ardent and powerful as he was in his sacred calling, he was far more than a distinguished Free Church minister. He was a representative Scotchman, with all the best characteristics of the best men of his nation, but the profound regret caused by the tidings of his death will not be confined to his nation any more than to his church. His philanthropy and Christianity were of the loftiest and most liberal kind. His fine mental culture and solid learning, and his great services to India extending over a period of so many years, have long marked him out as one of the most valuable men in the country. He had the respect and veneration of all who knew him by his works, and they were all who, either as Christians or scholars, looked with an eye of interest on our Indian empire. The many who had the privilege of knowing him personally, had the sentiments of respect and veneration deepened and warmed into admiration, attachment, love. High and low of all classes and nationalities were of one heart and one mind in love and honour to Dr. Wilson, and while none was too high, too learned, or too sagacious, whether as scholar, statesman or divine, not to benefit by his wisdom, experience, and learning, none was too poor, obscure, or worthless, not to share in his benevolence, wise counsel, and substantial charity. His house was daily frequented by those who sought the Doctor's aid for a vast variety of needs both of body and mind, and few, indeed, went empty away. Many eyes will now turn towards that house with infinite yearning and regret; and not a few of them will be moist with not unselfish tears. The hospitable gentleman, the accomplished scholar, the fine old Christian missionary, has gone to his well-earned rest. His life has been long, laborious, brave, and unselfish, and fruitful of noble results. He has fought the good fight, he has finished his course, he has kept the faith, and Dr. Wilson's will be a brightly jewelled crown.

HOWEVER successful the recent St. Andrew's dinner at Calcutta may have been in other respects the actual consumption of the good things provided seems to have been accompanied with disagreeable irregularities which are described by the writer of the Week in the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal* in the following paragraph:—"The dinner itself would, perhaps, have been excellent—though, as regards the eatables, there is room for two opinions on that point—had it been properly served; but the purveyors had apparently forgotten that before the hare can be eaten, something must be done beyond catching and cooking it. I have, indeed, heard that the services of Professor Vanek had been engaged for the distribution of the viands provided for the occasion, but the great professor of the black art was found wanting at the last moment, leaving it to two unfortunate individuals to serve dinner for a hundred and sixty persons. The result may be easily imagined. To an on-looker, the general attitude of the tables during the two hours occupied between the graces must have appeared to be that of profound expectation, varied by occasional disappointment. As far as your humble servant was enabled to observe, the greatest number of persons were engaged in eating at any one time at his table, was five or six, while the largest number of plates of soup simultaneously visible was, to the best of his belief, three. The result of the delay was, first, that everything was cold; secondly, that choice of dishes was quite out of the question; thirdly, that the courses got curiously mixed, *caviare* following hotchpotch, *cotelettes à la Princesse Louise* being followed by *bekti à l' Indienne*, to be succeeded in its turn by *Aspic Suedoise*; roast turkey following *nougats Crème à la vanille* and the *confiserie et patisserie* being nowhere. Another result was that your soup was carried away to the air of the "Campbells are coming," the entire musical programme being played out before the end of the *premiere service*. The wines were excellent, but even they were badly served, the result being that champagne was wanting when required to wash down one's *becassins rotis*, and abounded when the toasts were nearly over. If it was not a very good time for the diners, it was, according to all accounts, a decidedly *mauvais quarte d' heure* for the khidmatgars, several of whom are said to have been more or less seriously wounded during the free fight that raged, throughout a great part of the evening, around the servers' table. The room was at the same time crowded and ill-lighted, and the tables, of necessity, badly arranged for either hearing or seeing. Why oh! why, by the way, is it necessary to have these said tables so wide as to render it quite impossible to talk across them without making one's self hoarse in the attempt? With the dinner served *à la Russe*, there is no sort of necessity for this desert of board to be interposed between each guest and his opposite neighbour.

ABOLITION OF THE CARTING AGENCY ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THE following official paper was issued yesterday:—

Public Works Department, Railway.

Bombay Castle, 4th December 1875.

From the Acting Agent, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, No 3906, dated 25th October 1875.

In reply to a reference, submits reports from the Acting Traffic Manager and from the Chief Auditor, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, on the subject of the employment of Carting agencies in Bombay and at Surat, Broach, Baroda, and Ahmedabad.

The Acting Agent concurs with the Acting Traffic Manager and Chief Auditor in opinion that it is desirable to retain a Carting agency in Bombay, but that at district stations these agencies are less necessary. The present contractor in Bombay has offered to undertake the work at a reduction of 25 per cent. on the rate which he at present receives.

From the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, dated 17th November 1875.

States, in reply to reference, that the experiment made this year by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, of dispensing with a Carting agent, has been so successful, and has given so much satisfaction to all persons importing produce into Bombay by that Railway, that in their opinion it would not be expedient that the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company should enter into a fresh contract.

From the Consulting Engineer for Railways, No. 3938, of 27th November 1875.

Submits the papers, and states that the Agent, Mr. Currey, who has seen the letter of the Chamber of Commerce, and discussed the subject with him, is reluctant to dispense with the Carting agencies.

Read again Government Resolution No. 558, dated 19th May 1875.

RESOLUTION.—In the Resolution of 19th May 1875, the Agent, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway was requested to consider the expediency of introducing on that Railway the alterations in system of charges which have been approved of by Government for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, *viz.*, the absorption of terminals in the general rates, and the adoption of a simple scale of station to station charges, in lieu of the present compound rates.

2. The abolition of the Carting contracts on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway having given general satisfaction to the public, and the Chamber of Commerce having pronounced so decidedly in favour of a similar arrangement on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, Government are not prepared to sanction the continuance of the Carting contracts.

3. It is of course to be clearly understood, in introducing the new scale of charges, that the public are to receive the benefit of the saving effected by the abolition of Carting agencies.

4. The Agent should report on the whole subject with the least possible delay.

M. K. KENNEDY, Major-General, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

The following correspondence on the subject of the Carting agency has lately passed between the Consulting Engineer for Railways and the Chamber of Commerce:—

No. 3,704 of 1875—Consulting Engr.'s Dept.
Bombay, 4th Nov. 1875.

To the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

SIR,—The Baroda Railway Company's contract with Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee for delivery of goods in Bombay, will expire at the end of the current year, and I have the honour to enquire whether in the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce it will be expedient that the Railway Company should enter into a fresh contract.

2. The experiment made this year by the G. I. P. Railway Company of dispensing with a Carting agent appears to have been successful.—Yours &c.,

(Signed) J. H. HANCOCK, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Consulting Engr. for Railways.

No. 257 of 1875.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Bombay,
17th Nov. 1875.

To Lieut. Colonel Hancock, R. E., Consulting Engineer for Railways.

SIR,—The Committee of the Chamber, having considered your letter No. 3704, dated 4th inst., directs me to inform you that the experiment made this year by the G. I. P. Railway Company of dispensing with a Carting agent has been so successful, and has given so much satisfaction to all persons importing produce into Bombay by that Railway, that, in their opinion, it would not be expedient that the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company should enter into a fresh contract.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. GORDON, Secretary.

BOMBAY.

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By the kind permission of H. E. Sir Philip Wodehouse, the Governor's Band will play in the Victoria Gardens to-morrow (Thursday) at 5 30 P. M.

ARRIVAL OF HORSES.—Fifty-six horses arrived from Bushire and were landed on Monday at the Carnac Bunder. They were taken to Abdool Raymon's stables on the Bhendy Bazaar Road.

HARISCHANDRA.—The Chief of Limree is to attend the well-known play of Harischandra which has had so successful a run this season. It is gratifying to see the recognition bestowed on this deserving play by so many Chiefs.

GAS SUPPLIED TO THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—The average illuminating power of gas supplied to the city of Bombay for the week ending 4th December was equal to 13·63 sperm candles; for the week ending the 27th November it was equal to 13·50 sperm candles.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CONSULAR AGENT AT KURRACHEE.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. L. L. Hall as Austro-Hungarian Consular Agent at Kurrachee.

THEFT.—A Portuguese, named Marian Peetad, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, of attempting to steal a quantity of towels and wearing apparel, the property of St. Xavier's College, and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF A CHILD.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Monday at the Morgue on view of the body of Megha Mowjee. The deceased was the child that was killed on that day at the G. I. P. Railway overbridge, Mazagon, by being run over by a bullock cart heavily laden with firewood. Upon the evidence adduced, a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

CRIMINAL TRESPASS.—A Mahomedan, named Abdool Ally Tawarbhoy, described as a reputed thief, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Girgaum Police Court, of wilfully trespassing in the house of one Autone Baptist, on the Bhendy Bazaar Road, without a satisfactory excuse. He was fined Rs. 20, with the alternative of two months' rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION.—Kamloo Benda, a Hindoo boatman, was yesterday convicted at the Fort Police Court, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, of having in his possession sundry gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 49, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. Failing to account how he came by the same, he was sentenced to three months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

THEFT AT FALKLAND ROAD.—A Hindoo woman, named Lutchimbai, residing at the Hindoo Temple premises on the Falkland Road, has reported the theft of ornaments and wearing apparel, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 150 from a box, during her absence on Monday evening. The Purdasee watchman of the premises, named Lilladhur Sing, has been arrested by the police on suspicion, and further enquiries are in progress.

THEFT BY A MARWARREE.—Heera Kewdabjee, a Marwarree money-lender, having his place of business at New Nagpada, appeared yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of a Marwarree named Ramchunder Roopa, whom he charged with the theft of a gold ingot weighing five tolas, a silver ingot weighing sixteen tolas, and eighteen and a half gold sovereigns, of the collective value of Rs. 300, and also Rs. 100 in cash.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—Two Jew clerks, named Eleazer Essubjee and Benjamin Samuel, were yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, with dishonestly receiving a Government currency note for Rs. 1,000, belonging to one Mahomed Jan Mahomed, knowing the same to have been stolen. The Magistrate, after taking the evidence of the complainant, granted warrants for the arrest of two others, named Abraham Moses and one Samson, who appear to be connected with the matter of the currency note, and postponed the hearing of the case to this day.

THE THEFT OF A VALUABLE DIAMOND.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, Kemjee Hameed, a Hindoo goldsmith, was brought up on remand and charged before Mr. P. Ryan with committing theft of a diamond valued at Rs. 11,000, belonging to one Nusserwanjee Framjee Bottlewalla, on or about the 21st October last. The diamond in question is alleged to have found its way to Hyderabad, from which place it has not yet been brought to Bombay. The case stands adjourned for further hearing till Wednesday next, the 15th instant, the prisoner being remanded to jail. The complainant appeared in person, and Mr. Pollock for the defence.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—A black courier bag, containing thirteen passage tickets to Jeddah, was found on Monday morning at old Nagpada cross lane by a Municipal sweeper. It was claimed by one Goolam Mustaffa Goolam Sumdanee, servant of Nawab Vickar-ool-Oomra Bahadoor of Hyderabad, Deccan, who now resides at Jail Road, near the new Imaumbarra. Goolam Mustaffa stated that the courier bag also contained a silver watch. The bag, with its contents, is alleged to have been stolen from the claimant's residence on the afternoon of the 5th instant. The number of the watch is not known by complainant. Enquiries by the Police are in progress.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Henry Dodson and two other seamen, of the British ship Monarch were brought up on remand, and charged yesterday before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, with refusing to do duty on board that ship. Captain Brebner had furnished the Magistrate with a report, after survey ing the ship in respect to the size, sanitary condition, &c., stating that the accommodation allotted to the seamen of that vessel was to his satisfaction. The three defendants refused to return to their ship, notwithstanding the assurance given by the chief officer that the forecastle had been thoroughly cleaned and made water-tight. The Magistrate sentenced defendants to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. PEEBLES WITHDRAWN.—The charge of theft brought against Mr. D. G. Peebles by Captain Methven, for stealing a private letter written to the complainant by his brother-in-law, was called on before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday, when Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee Patel appeared for the defendant. The complainant was absent, and Mr. Inspector Sweeney informed his Worship that the charge had been withdrawn. The defendant's pleader thereupon said that the withdrawal of the charge had deprived his client of an opportunity of clearing himself to the satisfaction of the Court, and that, in justice to the defendant, he was asked to explain the circumstances under which the letter came into his possession. His Worship, however, said that there was no case before him, and that he did not wish to hear again the long explanation which the defendant had given on Saturday last.

THEFT OF A NOTE FOR Rs. 1,000.—Ballchund Bhowanee, an inhabitant of Bithoor, in the Cawnpore district, who had recently arrived from that place and taken up his residence on the Bellasis Junction road in a house belonging to one Anuntapursad Vulkar, has reported to the police the theft of a currency note for Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 16 in silver from a canvass bag which was kept locked with a padlock at his present residence. On enquiries made by the police, they arrested the Purdasee watchman of the premises, named Seevnasunker, on suspicion, and he was found with a duplicate key. After the money was extracted the bag was re-locked and left in its place and made to appear as if it was untouched by any person. Further investigations are being made by the police regarding the matter. The bag also contained three currency notes for Rs. 500 each, three of Rs. 100 each, and sundry other articles, which were left untouched.

THE LAST MEETING OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—In our report of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Corporation, there were one or two errors, which we now correct. Mr. Maclean's proposition that a Committee should be nominated to apportion the gift of Rs. 10,000 by the Prince of Wales, having been passed, Captain Henry, the officiating chairman, proposed the names of Col. Hancock, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, and Mr. Cumroodin Tyebjee, as the Committee composed of gentlemen representing each section of the community. Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengalee suggested that, as there were four members, it was desirable to add a fifth one as in the event of equal votes, the chairman would be able, to decide any disputed point, and proposed that the Chairman of the Corporation, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, should be associated with the Committee. Captain Henry said that Mr. Dosabhoy was suffering seriously from illness, and would be unable to co-operate with the Committee. Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee then proposed that Mr. Jacomb, the Municipal Commissioner, be requested to act with the Committee nominated, which proposition was unanimously carried.

H. M.'s COMMON JAIL.—Mr. Lake, Superintendent of H. M.'s Common Jail, has sent us the following letter in reference to the paragraph in our yesterday's issue, headed "Fire at H. M.'s Common Jail":—"In your issue of to-day you have an article in your local columns headed 'Fire at H. M.'s Common Jail,' and as the account is totally incorrect from beginning to end, I trust you will publish the following account:—A fire broke out on Sunday last at 7.30. P. M., in the cook-room used for the prisoners in the hard labour yard of H. M.'s Common Jail. The fire was first observed by the police sepoy sentry whose post is close to the cook-room. The fire was a mere trifle, no flame burst out. Some soot amongst the battens and rafters caught fire from a spark which must have lodged there during the afternoon, as there were no signs of fire when the cook-room was locked up at sundown. Now compare this with the account given in your paper, and you will observe that it was *not* the Superintendent's cook room (*there is no Marshal of the Jail now*), no smoke arose above the high wall of the Jail, the smoke was observed for 5 minutes only, and in less than 10 minutes all was serene again."

ENHANCEMENT OF A SENTENCE ON A EUROPEAN BY THE HIGH COURT.—Some months ago Gunner Dickerson, of the Royal Artillery, was found guilty by Colonel G. C. Evezard, the Cantonment Magistrate and a Justice of the Peace at Poona, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt by burning a native with a heated iron, and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment. The Judges of the High Court of Judicature of Bombay, having called for the papers in the case, have now enhanced the sentence from one month to three months. The convict Dickerson after undergoing one month's sentence was released from the jail, and joined the Artillery, but on the receipt of the High Court's order enhancing the sentence, the Cantonment Magistrate applied to the Officer Commanding the Royal Artillery, to make over the gunner to the civil power in order that he may undergo the further imprisonment awarded by the High Court; but we hear that the Officer Commanding the Royal Artillery at Kirkee has referred the matter for the opinion of the Judge Advocate-General of the Army, and until that officer's opinion is received, Gunner Dickerson will not be made over to the Cantonment Magistrate. It is no doubt very hard lines for this man to be compelled to go again to the jail after he has once been released. If the sentence had been enhanced while he was in the jail, the case would have been different, and he might not have cared to remain there for two months longer. The order of the High Court will, no doubt, have to be carried into effect, unless the Military authorities move the Government in the matter, in order to obtain remission of the enhanced punishment.—*Poona Observer*.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

THE following short causes were disposed of at the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Green:—

GOVURDHUNDAS NARROTUMDAS V. RAMJEE BHICA COOMBAR.

In this case his Lordship, on the application of Mr. Farran, for the defendant, granted a period of six months from the present date for the redemption of the property, in respect of which a decree was entered for the plaintiff.

HUSSUMBHOY GOOLAM HOOSSEIN V. FAZULBHOY CASSUMBHOY GANGJEE.

On the application of Mr. Wagle, an adjournment of this suit was granted for a week.

BAI KESSURBAI V. EDULJEE MUNCHERJEE AND ANOTHER.

Neither party appeared in this suit, and the case was struck out.

LALLJEE HEMA V. MAHOMED RAHSEY.

This claim was admitted, and a decree for plaintiff was given for the amount, Rs. 1,400, with interest at 18 per cent. per annum on Rs. 900, part thereof, from the 6th of November 1871, and at 12 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500, from the 7th of November, 1871; costs, and interest on decree 6 per cent.

The following short causes were heard before Mr. Justice Kemball:—

LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. GOOLAM ALI FURBID.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiffs. The case had been partly proceeded with when Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, said he was just then instructed for the defendant, who denied his identity as a contributory of the company. The case stood over.

THE SAME BANK V. LALDAS MADHOWDAS.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by the same solicitors, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Mr. Pollock, for the defendant, whose identity with an alleged contributory of the Bank he denied. Mr. Mayhew raised the following issue:—Whether the defendant is the person who signed the allotment letter and the deed of the plaintiffs' bank, and is the person decided by the Court of Chancery to be a contributory of the company. The case was proceeded with for the rest of the day.

THE ASSAULT BY PARSEES ON MR. LEE-WARNER.

A SUMMONS GRANTED AGAINST MR. LEE-WARNER.

YESTERDAY the case against the nine Parsees who are charged with assaulting Mr. Lee-Warner, Under-Secretary to Government, was called on for further hearing, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Cooper; but was not proceeded with in consequence of the Court having another urgent case before it, the parties concerned in which were about to sail for Mecca that afternoon.

Mr. Cleveland said he wished to reply to Mr. Pherozesha Mehta's speech, in which there were many inaccuracies that he should not have allowed to pass without contradiction, if he had not considered that he had a right of reply.

The Magistrate said he had decided to grant a summons against Mr. Lee-Warner, in accordance with the application of Mr. Pherozesha Mehta, for an assault on the first prisoner, Bomanjee Eduljee; and fixed Monday next for concluding the original case, and for hearing the cross-summons.

The proceedings on Monday will commence at 11 A.M.

THE LATE REV. DR. WILSON.

(*Indu Prakash.*)

WITH sincere sorrow our citizens must have received the intelligence of the death of the Rev. Dr. Wilson on Wednesday last. The large assemblage of natives and Europeans, high and low, from his Excellency the Governor down to his humblest pupil or recipient of his charity, who attended the Doctor's funeral very clearly showed the feeling of all classes of people. The Doctor's unintermittent and sincere endeavours to raise the moral and intellectual status of our people and assist the British Government were always gratefully acknowledged during his lifetime and have been willingly testified to after his death. For these purposes, or perhaps because he was by nature formed to actively work for human advancement he had entered deeply into the customs and habits, the thoughts and the literature of the people. Without these he could not do any ample measure of good work. Or it may even be said that his love of knowledge was sufficiently strong to induce him to learn those languages. And though his acquaintance with the classical languages of this country could not be said to be deep, he he had pretty thoroughly mastered the vernaculars. His exertions in searching into the classical languages, however, may be said to have led the van or at least pointed the possibility of the formation of the magnificent fabric of the science of philology, which is expected in time to attain still brighter magnificence. This acquaintance with the languages of the country had very naturally created in his heart a strong tie of sympathy with the people. But the value he was enabled, by his deep and intimate knowledge of the heads and hearts of the people to set upon the loyalty and meekness of the people of Western India, may be gathered from the oft quoted assertion he made during the troubled year of 1858 that he was ready to go any hour into the densest portion of the town which was supposed by the authorities to be hot with a rebellious spirit. Such was the kindheartedness and benevolence his experience of native hearts had led him to. The aid he gave to Government in matters of administration and the respect with which his opinions were always listened to by the authorities have been often acknowledged by members of the Government. Indeed nothing could be a stronger testimony to this fact than the words of Mr. Tucker: "It would be difficult to over-estimate the value to the British Government in India of men of the stamp of Dr. Wilson. *One such man brings a greater accession of strength to our rule than a Regiment of soldiers.*" He toiled in his philantropic mission for about half a century and always succeeded by his amiable and kind heart to win the affection of everybody who happened to come in contact with him. Anybody who was sufficiently forward to court his acquantance was welcome to him, and he could then count upon the Doctor's assistance in every thing that was good. And the testimony of Mr. Grant Duff, who during his visit to this city found so much engrossing work in drinking in the doctor's brains, would suffice to show the extent of his knowledge and information as well as his amiability of manners. These virtues of the Doctor are praised by all. But would even a tenth of the Europeans now residing in India adopt half of those in practice? It is so rare to find in Europeans that kindness and openheartedness towards the natives, and hence the wide gulf between the two. At the time of his death the Doctor was 70 years of age.

(*Deccan Herald.*)

The news of Dr. Wilson's death reached us at such a late hour on Thursday evening, that we could only pen a short notice of the lamented deceased. Dr. Wilson was a public character in a most eminent degree, and as such it becomes the journalist to notice his death. His name was a household word in Bombay, and the poorest native could point the stranger to where Dr. Wilson lived and laboured. Though smiled upon by the great and honourable of this world, he was just as ready to receive and talk to the poorest native as to the highest in the land, though a visit from the latter gave him more pleasure than most of his brethren sympathized with. Dr. Wilson had the happy faculty of doing a great deal, and yet appearing to be completely at the service of his guests. He seemed able to rise from his study table, engage in every variety of conversation with them, and then go back again to resume his work just at the point where he had left off. It has been remarked that Dr. Wilson's genius lacked concentrativeness; but who could concentrate his mind on any given subject in the atmosphere in which Dr. Wilson lived? No one who had not lived under the same roof with Dr. Wilson can have any idea of the way in which his time for study was broken up by visitors. To receive these visits, especially those of the natives, was the work of his life, and in all his varied activity he never forgot this fact. It was meet that a native of this council should be the chief mourner at his funeral, for, while he was respected and regarded by a large European circle on account of his varied talents, he was really loved by the natives who were brought intimately in connection with him. He unbosomed himself to them in a way he never did to his European associates; many of them, consequently, had the impression that Dr. Wilson's nature was deficient in warmth and depth of affection. Dr. Wilson came out to India, in the month of February 1829 at the early age of twenty-four, so that at the time of his death, with the exception of two visits to Scotland, he had been forty-six years in India, or nearly two-thirds of his long life. His first missionary labours were in connection with the Scottish Missionary Society at Hurnee—the station which had been first occupied by three devoted labourers of that society. One of the three still lives in Edinburgh another died early and his solitary grave may still be seen at Poladpore in the Konkan; while the third laboured on for more than thirty years—the late Rev. James Mitchell of Poona, between whom and Dr. Wilson there was a most intimate friendship until death separated them in 1866 Dr. Wilson came to India in the early days of missions when the missionaries were few and far between. After labouring for a short time at Hurnee, Dr. Wilson chose Bombay as the sphere of his missionary labours. It is a mistake, however, to state that he was the pioneer of missions in Bombay; the American Mission had a large and flourishing mission there many years before Dr. Wilson established a branch of the Scottish Mission at the Presidency, and they had a number of male and female schools in connection with their mission. The female schools, especially, were the object of much interest to Mr. Farish, who afterwards acted as Governor of Bombay. Dr. Wilson was the first to establish a missionary "institution" for advanced students, and the building at Kalbadavie, now belonging to the Established Church, as well as the Khetwaddy Institution was built by funds chiefly collected by Dr. Wilson. These buildings stand as monuments of Dr. Wilson's work in Bombay. By joining the Free Church he lost the former "institution" before it was quite finished, so that he had the double trouble of raising funds for the two buildings. The building, however, with which the memory of Wilson is most pleasingly associated is a large one at Ambrolie where he lived in the midst of the natives with his Christian converts directly under his superintendence. There we remember in the lower story, lived the two Abyssinian youths, Gabru and Morchee, with the Rev. Narayan Sheshadri and the Rev. Hormusjee Pestonjee, while they were going through their missionary training. It was pleasant to meet them gathered around the missionary's table, and to see him unfolding himself to them in the most pleasing features of his character. The aspect of his character most dwelt upon by our contemporaries is the one in which he appeared to men in general as an Antiquarian and an Oriental linguist, but to us the most pleasing aspect of the great missionary was that which was presented to us in connection with the natives of this country. It was a great trial to Dr. Wilson to leave his house at Ambrolie and his life in the midst of the natives, to go to a residence at Malabar Hill, which had been given him by the late Dr. Smyttan as a parting gift. It was only on the urgent advice of his friends and medical adviser that he at last consented to do so. It seemed banishment to him at first to go so far away from his life's work, and he only very reluctantly gave in to the necessities of the case. For many years past his health has been gradually failing, and he, who used to go away only in the cold weather on a tour and remain all the hot weather in Bombay, had to go season after season to the Mission House at Mahableshwar (a parting gift from the Hon'le J. P. Willoughby on his departure for England). It was saddening to his many friends to see the outward man perishing and to feel that Dr. Wilson's hold on life was becoming more feeble year by year. Many advised him to go to England, but, like his friend Mr. Mitchell, he always answered that "he would lay his bones in India." When he visited Poona at the end of last rains his friends here realised that the end was drawing very near. His clear and retentive memory retained all the impressions of his youth, and he could discourse with great pleasure to the music of old memories, but the flesh and heart were evidently failing, and his friends here were much alarmed by the symptoms of exhaustion which would suddenly cut short his communications to them at that time. Up to the last he lived in the midst of his friends, and he always seemed glad to see their familiar faces. The day before his death he saw several of his old friends and seemed to brighten up under their influence to the idea that he would yet see service in India. On the last day of his life he became insensible and the full sense of his weakness came upon those who surrounded him. The Rev. Dhunjibhai Nowrojee was permitted to minister to him in his last days, and we believe that his tender solicitude and care preserved a little longer the flickering lamp of life which seemed often ready to go out. He died like a shock of corn fully ripe; yet he will be much missed in Bombay, especially by the poor natives whom he used so often to help with his ready hand. "Live so that you will be missed when you die" said one; Dr. Wilson's funeral showed how much he is missed and how deep an impression his life had made on the community among whom he lived and laboured.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

DR. STOLICZKA'S EPITAPH.

THE monument to Dr. Stoliczka, under erection at Leh, is to bear the following inscription:—

Sub hoc marmore quiescit
Quod mortale erat
FERDINANDI STOLICZKA, PH. D.
Quo, natus in Moravia, 7th Jan. 1838,
Obiit apud Morgo, 19th Jun. 1874;
Legationi scilicet Britannicæ
In Yarkundiam proficiscenti
Physicorum observator adlatus
In Indiam rediens medio it inere excessit
Hunis quidem Juvenis, quantum ad famam
Exploratione Historiæ ignaralis Indiæ telluriaque
arcanorum
Jam pridem insiquis
Vitam suam in officio fortiter exsequendo
perdidit
Talem virum præmatura morte abreptum
Luget Scientia
Lugent Gubernatores Indiæ
Luctuque sui admirationsque signum
Hoc monumentum
Reliquiis superponi curaverunt.
HERE RESTS
FERDINAND STOLICZKA PH. D.
Born in Moravia, 7th June 1838;
Died at Moorgo, 19th June 1874;
while returning from Yarkund with the British
Mission to which he was attached as Naturalist.
Though young when he fell a sacrifice to duty,
he had already achieved eminence by his
researches into the geology and
natural history of India
AND HIS EARLY DEATH
is deeply regretted by the world of science,
and by the Government of India, who,
in recognition of his able and
honourable services, have
caused this monu-
ment to be
erected.

—*Pioneer*.

THE VICEROY AT DHAR.

AT Dhar, on Monday the 15th November, the following address was presented in Durbar to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General by His Highness the Raja of Dhar:—

To His Excellency Lord Northbrook, G. M. S. I., the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

MY LORD,—When I say I welcome Your Lordship most cordially and respectfully in my territory, I can scarcely be said to have done justice to my feelings; for it is very hard to express adequately the profound joy and the deep feelings of gratitude with which I am filled by Your Lordship's advent in this part of Central India. No Viceroy did ever come to this territory,—territory which, I am proud to say, possesses considerable interest and attraction for an antiquarian. I, therefore, beg to say that Your Lordship has conferred a very high honour on me and my family by thus kindly paying a visit to this quarter of Malwa.

Dhar, which, in times of yore when Vikramaditya ruled, was at the helm of the whole Indian Empire, or which in the time of Raja Bhoja was the very centre of Indian literature, dwindled almost into nonentity in the succeeding ages of rapine and plunder. Dear is the name of Sir John Malcolm to every Raja, nay, to every heart in Malwa. He it was who restored order and tranquillity in the heart of India; and it is to him that Dhar is specially indebted for its very being and stability.

I and my family owe a great debt of gratitude to that blessed Crown which you, my Lord, represent in this country. I am fully aware of the immense good which India has received from that nation in whose hands her destinies have been kindly placed by Providence. I really admire the justice, the benevolence, and the nobleness of mind that mark the British administration in India.

England and India! Though they are physically situated far off from each other, steam and iron, which in modern times almost annihilate distance, draw them side by side. They are brought still closer by mutual sympathy and unity of interest. Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, who holds her sceptre in the far West, is, nevertheless, near to the hearts of all the Indian Princes and Indian population. The noble principles of administration carried into effect with equal ability by statesmen like Your Lordship, are the adamantine foundation on which this love for the sovereign stands secure, and will know no abatement. My friend, Sir Henry Daly, has been doing his best to accomplish this end with respect to the Princes in Central India, and has succeeded marvellously well. Colonel Kincaid, with whom I am immediately concerned, has spared no exertions in this direction. And therefore, after paying a tribute of gratitude to your Lordship, my thanks are due to both of these gentlemen.

My Lord, Your Excellency's visits to the Rajas and Princes of India have their own moral and political advantages. We see in free communication with us the Representative of that Paramount Power, to which the whole of India owes its peace, the sure pioneer of her now progressing prosperity. By these visits Your Lordship brings the Crown and protected Principalities into closer contact, impresses identity of interests, and sympathies on the minds of the Princes and Chiefs, receives personally expressions of fidelity and allegiance to the sovereign power from them, and conveys to them, in return, assurances of protection and honourable independence.

I assure Your Excellency on the part of Dhar State that, in point of devotion and loyalty to Her Most Gracious Majesty, it will never be exceeded by any other State; and to the utmost extent of its limited capacity, it will never spare its efforts in promoting the diffusion of order, peace, and civilization.

Now, my Lord, I humbly beg Your Lordship to accept my most respectful and sincere thanks for the honor which Your Lordship has done to me and my house by this visit to Dhar and Mandoo, that has given me an opportunity of expressing my sentiments and feelings personally to Your Excellency; while I beg leave to express my hope that Your Lordship's Government, in the interest of all the Indians, may be long, prosperous and happy.—I remain, &c.,

ANNUND RAO POWAR,
Raja of Dhar.

Darbar, Dhar. The 15th November 1875.

In reply, His Excellency thanked the Raja for the address and the cordial reception which he had received at Dhar.

"*Not for an age, but for all time.*"—Equatorial Hair Douche enjoys no mere ephemeral celebrity. It has supplied a great and long-felt want in the Toilet economy of the country, and has therefore taken a firm, and, we venture to say, a permanent, hold on public favor. It replaces the unctuous applications to which the Hair was formerly subjected, by a delightful process of affusion, which, instead of oppressing and deadening the vitality of the scalp, invigorates it, and affords all the conditions of health which ought to surround that part of the frame where the mental faculties reside. Its effects on the Hair are to promote the growth, to impart the softness and lustre of silk and instantly to arrest any tendency to baldness; while its almost fair fragrance lends an additional pleasure to the operations of the Toilet. The "Douche" is felt to be a boon wherever its use has penetrated, and it is now exported to the remotest parts of India. Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8, D. & S. Kerr & Co. Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE VICEROY AT AJMERE.

(*From an occasional Correspondent of the "Pioneer."*)

AJMERE, 3rd December.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy arrived at Nyanuggur (Beawar) on the 1st instant. Yesterday, at 11 A. M., His Excellency and suite, followed by the Maharajahs of Kishenghur, Bhurtpore, Ulwar, the Istimrardars of Ajmere, the officials of Ajmere, and the bankers of the city, came in here and took up their quarters in the bungalow of Seth Sumeer Mull, which had been prepared for their reception. This bungalow is built on a hillock commanding a view of the Anasagur Lake, and is about the best in the station. The band of the 108th Regiment, now stationed at Nusseerabad, was present, and a royal salute was fired. The Viceroy then took leave of the Chiefs, to receive them again at another hour.

At 2-30 P. M. the Maharajahs of Kishenghur, Bhurtpore and Ulwar were received in succession, salutes according to their position being fired. The Istimrardars came next, the Mussooda Thakore presenting and reading an address of welcome, printed in gold on satin, with a rose-colored fringe border. In this address the Tazimi Thakores express their gratitude to His Excellency for the measures adopted to extricate them from the embarrassed condition of their holdings. His Excellency replied in suitable words of advice. At about 3 o'clock the municipality, headed by their president, Major H. M. Repton, the Deputy Commissioner, presented an address of welcome. This was prepared in English, Hindi and Urdu, and was printed in gold letters, on satin, with a blue silk fringe border.

To-day His Excellency returned the visits of the Chiefs above-mentioned, and visited the city. The programme states that he will probably go to Pokhur this afternoon, and then there will be an illumination at Doulat Bagh; lights will also be placed on the borders of the Anasagur Lake, and there will be fireworks. To-morrow the Viceroy intends visiting Taragarh and Adhaidin-ka-Joompra, a building said to have been erected in 2½ days. The Persian inscription on the gate of the building is a piece of workmanship of which native artizans must be proud. His Excellency leaves at noon by special train for Sambhur, where he will visit the lake and salt works, and then proceed to Jeypore, where he will be the guest of the Maharajah, who will no doubt entertain him loyally.

I have just seen a telegram from Palee (Marwar), intimating that the Joudhpore Maharajah will arrive at Mangliawas, about 16 miles from Ajmere, on the 6th. He goes on to Calcutta to meet the Prince.

We have had some rain this morning, and it is cloudy still, so that the illumination may not be all that is desired.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S TOUR.

IN the *Bombay Gazette* on Monday we gave some particulars from the *Pioneer* of the arrangements planned for the tour of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales after leaving Calcutta. The following itinerary, containing particulars of the dates finally fixed upon for his movements day by day, may be found of interest. The only alteration in these dates in the least degree probable, may possibly be made with a view to giving His Royal Highness one day longer at Jeypore:—

DECEMBER 1875.

23rd—Thursday, land at Calcutta.	
24th—Friday	Calcutta
25th—Christmas Day	
26th—Sunday	
27th—Monday	
28th—Tuesday	
29th—Wednesday	
30th—Thursday	
31st—Friday	

JANUARY 1876.

1st—Saturday	Calcutta.
2nd—Sunday	
3rd—Monday, leave Calcutta P.M.	
4th—Tuesday, arrive Benares P.M., visiting Bankipore en route.	
5th—Wednesday, Benares.	
6th—Thursday, leave Benares A.M. Arrive Lucknow, P.M.	
7th—Friday	Lucknow.
8th—Saturday	
9th—Sunday	
10th—Monday, arrive Cawnpore. Leave Cawnpore, P.M.	
11th—Tuesday, arrive Delhi A.M.	
12th—Wednesday	Delhi.
13th—Thursday	
14th—Friday	
15th—Saturday	
16th—Sunday	
17th—Monday	
18th—Tuesday, arrive Lahore A. M.	
19th—Wednesday, Lahore.	
20th—Thursday, leave Lahore A. M. Arrive at Jummoo.	
21st—Friday, Jummoo.	
22nd—Saturday, leave Jummoo early. Arrive Lahore P. M.	
23rd—Sunday, Lahore.	
24th—Monday, leave Lahore noon. Leave Amritsur P. M.	
25th—Tuesday, arrive Agra P. M.	
26th—Wednesday	Agra.
27th—Thursday	
28th—Friday	
29th—Saturday	
30th—Sunday	
31st—Monday, Gwalior.	

FEBRUARY 1876.

1st—Tuesday, Gwalior.	
2nd—Wednesday, leave Gwalior. Arrive Agra P. M.	
3rd—Thursday, Agra.	
4th—Friday, leave Agra. Arrive Jeypore P. M.	
5th—Saturday, Jeypore.	
6th—Sunday, Jeypore. Leave P. M.	
7th—Monday, arrive Moradabad and drive to Kaladoonga.	
8th—Tuesday	Visit to Naini Tal and shooting in Kumaon Terais and in Nepal Terais.
9th—Wednesday	
10th—Thursday	
11th—Friday	
12th—Saturday	
13th—Sunday	
14th—Monday	
15th—Tuesday	
16th—Wednesday	
17th—Thursday	
18th—Friday	
19th—Saturday	
20th—Sunday	
21st—Monday	
22nd—Tuesday	
23rd—Wednesday	
24th—Thursday	
25th—Friday	
26th—Saturday	
27th—Sunday	
28th—Monday	
29th—Tuesday	

MARCH 1876.

1st—Wednesday	Shooting.
2nd—Thursday	
3rd—Friday, reach Bareilly. Leave Bareilly P.M.	
4th—Saturday, reach Allahabad A.M. Leave Allahabad P.M.	
5th—Sunday, reach Khundwa P.M. Indore A.M. at 6.	
6th—Monday, Indore.	
7th—Tuesday, leave Indore P.M.	
8th—Wednesday, arrive Nundagaum, and to Ellora.	
9th—Thursday, Ellora. Leave.	
10th—Friday, Bombay, and embark.	

—*Pioneer*.

VACCINE OPERATIONS IN THE PUNJAB.

PROCEEDINGS of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Home Department,—No. 3813, dated Lahore, 19th October 1875.

READ—

Annual Report on Vaccine Operations in the Punjab for the year 1874-75, furnished by A. M. Garden, Esquire, Superintendent-General of Vaccination, received 7th October 1875.

REMARKS.—The general result of vaccine operations in the Punjab during 1874-75 was 511,425 operations, of which 94.57 per cent. were successful, the cost of each successful case being 2 annas 4 pie. The number of operations was thus 38,239 in excess of those of last year, and the average cost was slightly less. On the other hand the percentage of successful cases shows a falling off of nearly 1 per cent.

2. The most satisfactory feature in the Report is the evidence that opposition to vaccination is steadily decreasing.

In the Native States,—Kashmir, Patiala, Kapurthala, Sirmur, Chamba, Jubbal, Balsan, Kot Khai, Nalargarh, Kuthar, Mailog,—every assistance was given to the vaccinators. The state of Kalsia was, His Honor regrets to see, an exception; but even there the opposition offered was apparently temporary.

3. In British territory there was nowhere any decided opposition, and His Honor is glad to notice that in the districts of Ludhiana, Amritsar, Delhi and Lahore, where in past years much obstruction was experienced, very fair success was obtained. In the former district there were 329 Hindus vaccinated against only 54 last year, and in Amritsar 1,172 more Hindus were vaccinated last year than in 1873-74. Still there is much to be done before the proper amount of success can be said to be obtained.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor's attention has been drawn to a remark contained in paragraph 10 of Superintendent-General's Report, that the masters of schools, Government and otherwise, invariably opposed the work of vaccination. The names of the Government officials who are said to exercise their influence against vaccination, and have thus rendered themselves liable to dismissal, should be reported. The want of co-operation evinced by the Municipal Committee of Ferozepore will be noticed in a communication to the Commissioner of the Division.

5. The attention of the Civil Surgeons of Peshawar, Kohat, Bennu, Dera Ghazi Khan and Rajanpur, is drawn to the bad quality of work done by the district vaccinators; and the Deputy Commissioner and Medical Officer of Sirsa to the falling off in the sub-division of Fazilka.

6. The service of the Native Chiefs who have advanced the progress of vaccination in their respective States have already been acknowledged; and His Honour requests that Commissioners of Divisions will communicate his acknowledgments to Gopal Sahai, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and other Native gentlemen and municipal committees, whose assistance has been brought to notice and whose names are recorded in paragraph 27 of this Report.

OXYGEN IS LIFE.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Multitudes of People are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies Sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the Globe.

☞CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the Government Stamp, with the words, Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.

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EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

INDIA: POLITICAL AND SOCIAL.

BY MR. GRANT DUFF.

Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette."

(*Contemporary Review*, Nov. 2.)

You ask me, twelfthly, about the chance of education being set on foot amongst the great masses of the common people.

Well, it is being set on foot; Sir George Campbell, for example, did a great deal in this direction in Bengal, and his successor is precisely the man to carry that and all good administrative things further, as fast as can be done.

I believe that the most important thing you can do for education in India at present is to throw as much weight as you can into the scientific as against the literary scale. You are in great danger of raising up, especially in Bengal, an educated proletariat, with no ambition except to enter Government offices, become teachers, or write for newspapers. It is infinitely important that you should multiply the as yet altogether trifling number of natives of India who know anything about the material world by which they are surrounded, and the still smaller number who can turn what knowledge they have of it to practical use. Infuse, I say, into your higher education a very large proportion of scientific, and especially technical knowledge. That seems to me the first thing to do. Spread the net of primary education wider. That seems to me the second thing to do. Extend and improve your higher education. That seems to me the third thing to do. The two last are being done, and will be done more and more: I wish I saw more general attention given to the first.

Thirteenthly, you ask me how far it is true that natives are ineradicably untruthful.

Well, I doubt if it is true at all. My impression is, but of course I only speak at second hand, that they are extremely untruthful, but by no means ineradicably untruthful.

Sir Thomas Munro once offered to give to a younger administrator some hints for his guidance. The latter took his seat, pen in hand, to jot down the precepts of the great master. "Never punish a lie," were the first words he dictated, explaining that the falsehood of the native had been for generation upon generation his only defence against intolerable wrong, and that it was perfectly absurd, and also perfectly useless, to attempt to apply to him the morality of a race which had grown up under the regime of law. I believe that the untruthfulness of the native will be for a very long time a great difficulty to your administrators in India, but I also believe that the honesty and virtue of your own administration, which is getting, and will always get while the heart of England is sound, better and better, will prodigiously improve the native in this as in most other respects. Even now he is said to be very truthful within his own village community. His untruthfulness begins outside its limits, and to no one is he so economical of truth as to the representative of the Government. I do not think we attach enough importance to the slow influence of good example upon him, nor, in speculating about the Indian future, do we calculate enough on the great improvement that is going on amongst ourselves. Your own officers, as a class, are immeasurably better in character than they were sixty years ago; and sixty years hence, not only will they be much better than they are now, but your overseers and stokers and what not, the lower parts in fact of your European population, will be greatly improved. Both this country and India are progressing, but this country is progressing much more rapidly, and that is one of the reasons why you may hope to keep India. There was, as it seems to me, great depth of wisdom in the remark of a native, which I quoted the other day at Elgin, with reference to this subject. "I often hear," he said, "my countrymen say, 'In time we shall have learnt all we can from the English, and then we shall be able to do without them;' but I always think, when I hear language like that, of the man who said, '*In two years I shall be as old as my elder brother.*'"

Next you ask me in what ways, social and other, native influences seem to affect Anglo-Indians.

I think they affect them curiously little. The separation between the European and the native is almost complete. I have known a very intelligent person live long at an Indian station without ever entering the great historical city hard by, an that is merely an extreme case of what happens almost always. The travelling European is perfectly astonished to see how completely the resident takes things, which are of deep interest to him, as a mere matter of course. When native influences do affect the European community, I think it usually happens in this way. Some of the more quick-minded Europeans are struck by this or that aspect of native life, and they communicate their interest very slowly and gradually to the rest of the community. One way in which this is working is in the increased appreciation of native art. There was a time when all Indian manufactures were voted barbarous, when indeed every thing Asiatic was tabooed in India. That was the period when, for instance, Oriental china was considered vulgar in Calcutta, and common white cups and saucers from home were the rage. The tide is now turning, slowly no doubt, but surely, because a number of the most intelligent and high-placed Anglo-Indians, both men and women, are resolutely setting themselves in favour of native art, and against the detestable imitation of European articles which were lately encouraged. The pooh-pooh native art now is rather a mark of the person who does it having lived in an inferior set in India.

Then, again, the passion for sketching, which is become so general and is encouraged, by example if not by precept, in the very highest quarters, is doing much and will do more to attract the Europeans to what is best in native life as well as in Indian scenery. And as our English education improves, as more men and women are trained to observe the world around them, more and more people will go to India *with an eye for the external aspects of the country and its people*. Then a returned Indian will not be considered, as he has so often been hitherto merely as a man who bores his listeners about the details of administration, for which they care nothing. What have we not all suffered in the days of our youth from old collectors, who had passed all their lives in the midst of curious and interesting things without knowing it?

Still further, one cannot overrate the effect that will be produced by such books as are now beginning to be written about India. Take Mr. Lyall's Essays in the *Fortnightly Review*; take Sir Henry Maine's Lectures; take a perhaps less-known book, the third volume of Mr. Talboys Wheeler's "History of India." Nothing that has been done in past times with reference to India is at all the same in kind. These three writers have got the art of speaking to the educated public of Europe about India in a way that will make it listen, and they will soon raise up a school. When that school begins to send disciples to India, we shall no longer have to complain that whatever is good or interesting in native works and ways will not have its legitimate influence.

Lastly, you ask me for my views as to the right policy to be pursued on our North-west and on our Burmese frontiers. These are large questions, and must be kept quite separate.

On our north-west frontier we have first a line of wild tribes, then Affghanistan, and next the countries over which Russia is slowly advancing. With regard to the wild tribes, I think the best authorities are now agreed that all that can be done is to protect our own frontier, and to win them gradually to better modes of life by the example of the far more prosperous existence of their civilized neighbours. Peshawur, as you know, lies close to some of the most warlike of these tribes, and at one time they gave infinite trouble there. Now, however, exclusion from Peshawur and its market is considered the severest possible punishment and the fear of it keeps them in very tolerable order. Just before I was there, some of these people picked up, as I mentioned in my Notes, a bandmaster one night after dinner, and carried him off to the hills, but he was got back without any difficulty through the agency of the persons whom we employ to keep the frontier quiet. A few years ago his throat would have been cut. I am afraid it would be very sanguine to hope that we shall not, from time to time, be obliged to make raids across the frontier, and chastise these people for aggressions upon our own subjects; but these raids will become fewer and fewer. A frontier raid is still the first thought of the *irresponsible* European in that part of the world, when he hears of some Donald Bean Lean having been up to mischief; but it is by no means the first thought of the *responsible* European. It is with him only the *ultima ratio* when all else has failed.

Before passing from the immediate line of our frontier, I may just mention that the colony of fanatics at Sittana, about which there was a great deal of sensational writing a few years ago, has been miserably unprosperous of late, and has dwindled into insignificance.

Another decade or two, and we shall know a great deal about the regions which are at present absolutely inaccessible to us—Swat, for instance, whose Akhoond has a good deal of influence amongst our own Mahomedan subjects, and furnishes an odd sort of parallel to the ruler of Montenegro, while he still was a bishop, though a bishop with pistols in his girdle. For the present, however, the more we discourage imprudent attempts to penetrate these dangerous countries, the better. With regard to Affghanistan, I laugh to scorn the idea that we want Affghanistan as a bulwark against Russia. Affghanistan is quite useless for that purpose, but it is most desirable for us that Affghanistan should be as quiet and orderly as it is in its nature ever to be; and I think that Lord Lawrence was perfectly right in both the phases of his policy, alike when he held aloof and did nothing, being utterly uncertain as to what was the right thing to do, and when he supported Shere Ali after it became pretty clear that he was the man most likely to make Affghanistan as orderly and quiet as it is in its nature to be.

Lord Mayo, under the direction of the then Secretary of State, steadily persevered in Lord Lawrence's second policy, and the present Viceroy, who has brought to bear on the tangled skein of our North-west diplomacy a singularly trained judgment, an exceptionally firm mind, has steadily followed the same course.

Speaking on behalf of the late Government in 1869, I said:—

"The Government wants to be able to use every penny it can scrape together in India for the moral and material development of the country. We wish to stimulate commerce round the whole of the land and sea frontier, and it does not at all suit us to have one of our trade gates locked up by a burning house, the cellars of which are known to be full of explosive compounds. We want Shere Ali to understand that we do not covet a square inch of his territory, or ask any kind of assistance from him other than the sort of indirect assistance which a civilized Government must always derive from being known to exercise a pacifying and semi-civilizing influence around its own borders.

"If we effect this object, the money we have given, and the money we may give, will be an uncommonly good investment. It will be honourable to Shere Ali to receive it, because he is asked to do nothing for it except what it would be to his interest and honour to do if he did not receive one farthing; and it will be honourable to us to give it, because our only object is to get that done which every benevolent man would wish to see done, even if his own interest were in no way affected—that is, to see a fine country rescued from miserable anarchy.

"The experience of the past tells us that we are never safer than when a strong man keeps his house on our frontier. The danger comes when the strong man is gone, and the house is divided against itself. Contrast the period of Runjeet Singh with the period that immediately followed it. Was it in the days of the Old Lion, or in the days of his weak successors, that wave after wave of war broke upon our border, until we were obliged fairly to incorporate with our dominions a territory as large as the kingdom of Italy? Did our last experiment of making it worth while for the Affghans to be peaceable neighbours turn out so badly? If Dost Mahomed had not been eating our salt in 1857, is it quite so certain that he would have resisted the pressure, the very strong pressure, that was put upon him by the fanatical party at Cabul to swoop down upon the Punjab?

"We have been accustomed to talk scornfully of Affghan faith, as another great imperial nation used to talk of Punic faith; and probably in the main we speak truly; but if the transactions of the last forty years between us and the house of Dost Mahomed were carefully added up and compared, I am not so sure that the balance in our favour would be so great as it ought to be."

Nothing that has happened since I spoke these words has materially changed the situation. Although, however, Affghanistan is worthless, considered in the light of a bulwark against Russia, it is to the last degree desirable that, at least for a long time to come, there should lie between the actual possessions of the two countries in Asia a large zone of non-English territory over which England exercises great influence, and a large zone over which Russia exercises great influence. That is the present state of things, and I shall be sorry to see it altered.

Whether it would not have been better if the various conversations and correspondences that have taken place between the Foreign Officers of the two countries had not taken place, is another question. I, for one, had rather some of them had not taken place. I do not think that anything has yet happened to make it well for us to depart from the policy which I advocated in 1868,[*] which was to "strengthen our own position *in* India, and to keep ourselves minutely acquainted with all that bears upon this Central Asiatic problem, so as neither to tremble at shadows nor disregard real dangers." I think the conversations and correspondences might well have been adjourned.

Writing in 1868, I said:—

"But there is another way of looking at the whole matter. Is it quite so sure that Russia must be always hostile to this country? Is it not possible that there may come a time when we shall understand each other in Asia, and strengthen each other's hands? Many a day must pass before Bokhara becomes a bed of roses for any Christian ruler; and if Russia can trouble us, we can assuredly return the compliment. It would be very premature to do anything at present; but I cannot help thinking that the day may come when we may hear of a co-operative policy in Central Asia, as we have heard already of a co-operative policy at Pekin."

No incident in the gradual, and, as I think, inevitable advance of Russia through the Tartar khanates has seemed to me sufficiently to affect our interests to make it worth while for our public men to do more than to show that they most thoroughly understood what was going on. If some of them had done this more fully and frankly, they would, I think, have spared themselves a good deal of unnecessary trouble, and they would certainly have prevented the sort of panic which was caused in England by the Khivan expedition. I would, if it had lain with me, have deferred any correspondence with Russia on the affairs of Central Asia until an expedition to Merv became talked of. Then, in my view, the occasion would have arisen for our Government to explain to the Russian Government that it quite understood its objects in going to Merv, and saw the convenience of such a step with reference to what has been already done by Russian commanders; but that Merv was in a different category from Khiva or Samarcand, and that the occupation of it would *touch*—although no doubt only *remotely*—English interests. I think if our Government had put off showing any susceptibility until that moment had arrived, and had, by declarations in Parliament and elsewhere, completely dissociated itself from the half-informed Russo-phobia of a portion of the press, we should have been, when the question of Merv arose, in a much better diplomatic position.

I do not know what may have passed with reference to this matter since I left the India Office, but, as at present advised, I should imagine that there would be some difficulty in making any decided diplomatic stand about Merv. If up to this time we had expressed no opinion about the doings of Russia in Central Asia, but had been satisfied merely to show that we knew all that was going on, we might, I think, with great propriety have said, We cannot pretend to have any interest in Merv itself; that place lies wholly beyond the sphere where we wish to exert influence. But Merv is uncomfortably near Herat, which lies within that sphere. Do you not think that the object which both nations have in view will be best attained by your making no permanent settlement there?

I think that such a representation would very likely have been successful, because any interest which Russia may have in going to Merv is far less urgent than the interest which she has in keeping on cordial terms with this country, alike in Asia and in Europe.

Now, it strikes me that although the wiser heads in Russia will probably be very sceptical as to the advantages of going to Merv being at all equal to the disadvantages of going thither, *our* power of pressing those disadvantages seems to me diminished. This, however, is just one of the cases where the personal character and ability of an ambassador are of the greatest importance. A man who had at St. Petersburg the same amount of personal influence that Sir James Hudson, for example, had in Italy, might be able to do a great deal at the Russian Court which another could not. In fact, in the present state of circumstances, the end of all speeches on the Central Asian question might very well be as uniform as those of Cato—"Send the very best man you can pick out of your diplomatic service to St. Petersburg."

Unless diplomacy keeps the Russians away from Merv, we can take up no attitude in these countries except one. We have nothing to say as of right beyond the limits of the dominions which we have recognized as those of Shere Ali, but any aggression on those dominions by a European Power means war with England.

I am generally supposed, and I believe justly, to be as favourable to Russia as any one who has studied this question, and I do not imagine that any person in Russia whose opinion is worth considering has ever dreamt of meddling with Herat; but the necessity of our not allowing a European Power to meddle with Herat I have never doubted, as any one who will take the trouble to look at my writings and speeches may readily convince himself.

Russia, even if she were in possession of Herat, would still find herself further from our Scinde frontier than the Land's End is from John O'Groat's. An attempt upon India by Russia, even if she were in possession of Herat, would be a disastrous failure; but the accidents of history, and the engagements assumed by various ministers, have committed us as to Herat, and by Herat we must stand.

The last fancy of alarmists is that Merv would be used by the Russians for the purpose of making a dash at Herat. Dover might, with infinitely greater facility, be used as a place for making a dash against Calais; but the inhabitants of that city sleep in peace, and so may the inhabitants of Herat, until some English minister altogether disavows the policy that has been hitherto pursued by all English ministers of all parties.

It is necessary to say this to prevent misconception; but pray understand that I do not think Russia has hitherto done any one single thing in Central Asia that she had not a perfect good right to do, so far as *we* are concerned. As to how far she may have made imprudent statements to us as to what she meant and did not mean to do, that is a matter on which I express no opinion.

Our situation with reference to Burmah is entirely different from our situation with reference to Affghanistan, although the objects which we have in view with reference to the two countries are precisely similar. We *don't* want a square inch of either, and we *do* want both to be prosperous and peaceful. Burmah is inhabited by a very well-disposed, quiet people. We have no more harmless subjects than those of British Burmah; but our difficulty in dealing with the independent kingdom arises from two sources: the extreme folly of the Burmese Government, and the anxiety of some of the mercantile community in our own provinces to have everything their own way in Burmah. A strong Executive at Calcutta and the India Office would always be sufficient to hold our own people in check; but what are you to do when their efforts are seconded by a Government at Mandalay which may at any moment do something unpardonable? In these countries we cannot afford to be unsuccessful. If we once make up our mind to ask for a thing, we must obtain it; for which reason we should be extremely cautious about asking for anything. We have to deal, in the King of Burmah, with a very shrewd barbarian, but a perfect barbarian—a barbarian who has not in the least realized that, as compared to his neighbours, he is miserably weak, and would have to disappear into space at the first collision. He will endure nothing from his own subjects but the language of flattery and utterly refuses to listen to what the more intelligent of his own *entourage* know perfectly well, with reference to the vast power which is wielded by the Indian Viceroy. He dreams dreams—now of giving the go-by to the Viceroy, and appealing to the Secretary of State directly; now of getting help from China; now of making to himself other European allies. Such a ruler on our frontier is *the* most dangerous person we can possibly have. If once he could know what the strength of China really was, as compared with the strength of England, and how utterly fallacious were all hopes of aid from any European power in case he quarrelled with us, there would be no Burmese question at all; but an adversary who is armoured in invincible ignorance is very likely one day to provoke a quarrel.

As to the recent tragical occurrence, of course it is very desirable that we should everywhere increase our knowledge of geography; and from that point of view, no one can look without interest at the efforts which have been made by that very distinguished explorer, Mr. Cooper, by poor Mr. Margary, and others, to open a route from Western China into Burmah; and no doubt there will, one of these days, be a trade route of some little value, down past Bhamo from Yunnan. There was, before the Panthay insurrection broke out, a trade of some little value which flowed that way, and I, for one, am strongly in favour of keeping open, as much as you can, every one of our Indian trade-gates; but anything more ridiculous than the hopes that have been founded upon this trade by a great many of our manufacturers cannot be imagined. Especially absurd was a project of a railway to Kianghung, with reference to which I had occasion to speak at length in the House of Commons in July, 1869, but which has not been much heard of since that time. If you know any one who attaches any great importance to the trade *viâ* Rangoon with South-western China, I would advise you to direct his attention to an article by Colonel Yule in a recent number of the *Geographical Magazine*, where that great authority, *facile princeps* in Asiatic geography, and with all a geographer's anxiety to have these interesting countries opened, shows how little trade can be expected to flow that way, till the Yangtze and the Canton river change their minds, and agree to run into the Bay of Bengal. The delusion about a railway to Kianghung being a matter of national importance is merely an off-set of the huge delusion that the important markets for our commerce are not the *near* markets, but the *distant* markets. Half the energy that has been applied in opening markets that are worth very little when you have got them would, wisely directed, have opened admirable markets at our own doors.

The same kind of person who is all for a "spirited foreign policy," and "taking time by the forelock" on the North-west frontier, is all for eating up Burmah when occasion serves. He does not reflect that if we take Burmah, we must keep for some time a considerable body of troops to occupy it, and that by so doing we shall either diminish our force on our opposite frontier, or unduly thin the garrisons which we have dotted over India, or increase taxation; for we have already got the richest part of Burmah, and, the moment after annexation, we should begin to think of good administration—that is, of giving the country the advantages of a *European* Government in return for an *Asiatic* revenue.

And now, I think, I have answered every one of your questions as fully as any regard for your space will permit. There is not one of them which is not capable of great development; but I think I have said about each what I most care to say; and as you have kindly allowed me to tell your readers *what I wished to tell them, the impressions produced by the external aspects of the country, as noted down from hour to hour*, I could not do less than comply with your wish.

M. E. GRANT DUFF.

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[*] Political Survey, pp. 66, 67.

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH"—Nov. 13.

HOW TO SUPPLY ST. PAUL'S WITH BELLS AND CHIMES CHEAP.—Melt down the Canons.

CONDITIONAL CON.

WHAT class of officers in the British Army will the Turkish bondholders be like? Those on half-pay—if they get it.

SUGGESTED EPITAPH.

(*For those who fell at Balaklava.*)

DEATH was our end, that end was great,
And saved us from a sadder *fete*.

"SIX TO ONE AND HALF-A-DOZEN TO THE OTHER."

THE Sultan has now promised half the interest on his debts. No doubt his word will prove as good as his bonds.

CHANGE OF NAME.

IN consequence of a recent decision of the Lords of the Admiralty, a distinguished sailor-officer will probably for the future change his name from Tarleton to Tar-let-off.

LUCID!

IRISH SERGEANT (to squad at judging-distance drill). "Now, ye'll pay the greatest of attintion to the man at eight hundred yar-rds: becase, if ye can't see 'em, ye'll be deceived in his 'apparance!'"

A HAPPY THOUGHT THAT NEVER OCCURRED.

MOTHER (in continuation). "And so the wicked Pharaoh ordered that all the baby-boys should be killed—"

Madeleine. "But, Mamma! Didn't *any* of their mothers say they was girls?"

POWERFUL PEACEMAKERS.

THE Paris Correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the other day telegraphed as follows:—

"There are rumours to-day of a Russian circular inviting the Powers signataries to the Treaty of Paris to a pacific intervention in the affairs of Turkey."

If the Russian circular were a circular ironclad, a summons from such a pacificator, to judge by Mr. Reed's account of it, would perhaps command attention.

OTHER PEOPLE'S HOBBIES.

MR. JONES. "What a wonderful collection of walking-sticks, Mr. Brown!"

Mr. Brown. "Well—yes! There are ninety-six of them. And what makes the collection *really* interesting is that every one of them has a history. Take *this* one, for instance—labelled No. 1. In 1837 I happened to be—"

[Mr. Jones suddenly recollects he has a train to catch, and bids a hasty farewell.

"THERE ARE MORE THINGS IN HEAVEN AND EARTH," &c.

AFFABLE PARSON (in Yorkshire train). "And what race-horse do you think will win the St. Leger stakes today, sir?"

Bookmaker. "Blest if I know!—'wish I did. 'Think Legrange will about pull it off. I can accommodate you to a pony, if you like, y' know. But (*seeing no chance of a bet*) "it mayn't be bad business to flutter a bit on the other Foreigners, and to take the odds to a quid or two against the Fyfield pick, and Bates's best for a place!!"

[Clerical gent "gives it up," and retires behind his "*Times*."

THE INFALLIBLE TRUTH.

"WHAT is Truth?" asked Pilate,—
But that he asked in vain.
"O! what Truth is," says Manning,
"I can soon make plain."

"Truth is this—this only—
The one Infallible Church;
Doubt, and at day of Judgment
You'll find you're in the lurch."

"*Ach! ist das so?*" says Bismarck.
"Your notion is not mine."
"Ten times accursed," cries Manning;
Says Bismarck, bravely, "*Nein!*"

Lord Redesdale says, "Inform me,
And you'll oblige me much:
What thing can be Infallible
That does not 'act as such'?"

Says Manning: "My good gracious!
You beg the question quite.
Can't you—or won't you—understand?
Whatever 's right is Right!

"A Church divinely founded—
Is this not clear to you?—
Cannot but act divinely,
Whatever it may do.

"I hope that proposition
Has set your mind at rest?"
Says Redesdale, very sharply,
"If it has, I am—blest!"

THE HON. AND REV. FRANCISCO FARRYSEE TO MR. PUNCH.

Eve of Saint Phylax.

REVEREND SIR, It is with much diffidence I write, having failed to receive any acknowledgment in any one of the daily journals to which I have applied for publication, but I feel there is deep significance beneath the motley garments in which you are depicted, and it is this which gives me courage to address you.

I am one of those ministering martyrs who believe that the beauties of the soul must be represented to erring sinners by the glory of the garments we wear.

Are we not told consider the lilies of the field? Am I not right then in appearing before my congregation in the nearest approach to imitation of nature's hues that Art and workmanship can devise? They toil not, neither do they spin. Therefore I appeal to all my Christian sisters to devote a portion of the day to albs and dalmatics for my use.

Rome decrees that feasts and fasts should have their various colours. I adore all that issues from Rome, though pecuniary circumstances prevent me from accepting every sacrifice, and martyrs have no right to elude the struggles their conscience has commenced; but I opine that we should clothe our bodies in the colours which illustrate the spirit prevailing in us at the time. Thus, Tulips, yellow and purple, on a red ground—*noble pride*. Lilies on amber and gold—*purity of purpose*. Gardenia on blue—*order of sanctity*.

Would that I could persuade my brethren to assist me in this noble enterprise! Would that all who hear me would be persuaded that religion is nothing without embroidery; tenets futile without vestments.

Fools and sceptics point the finger of scorn at me, and say, "Look after your poor. Cleanse the inside of the platter." My dear friend, would my congregation be a tithe of what it is, if the eye were not fed with constant variety of form and colour? Every sister wonders as she takes her seat what my state of soul is going to be. Shall I wear Tulips on a red dalmatic, or Jonquils on a silver stole? She sees my vestments, and in them reads her ministering priest's spiritual mood.

There is much controversy going on in the Press about subjects which are as nothing compared with this. Several of the sweetest shades of religious temperament are still unfurnished with their corresponding robes. I appeal again, through your powerful columns, to my beloved sisters. May their needles point the way to perfect happiness!

FRANCISCO FARRYSEE,
Incumbent of Saint Wistoria.

P.S.—I fear you have no space for an exhaustive exposition of my faith; indeed, in moments of discouragement, I doubt whether you will aid the good work by printing my letter. If I see this in type, I shall wear Sunflowers and Dahlias—*modest exultation*; if not, Snowdrops and Violets—*resignation under adverse circumstances*.

F. F.

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(*Calcutta Statesman.*)
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(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)
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